FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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MORMONDUM.

We received last evening intelligence from Salt Lake City to the 1st of April. It disproves the statement that Brigham Young had been set upon by his people and forced to fly. Nothing of the kind had occurred, nor was such an occurrence probable. Young is, without doubt, as strong in the confidence or fears of his people as at any former time. His power and tyranny are as firm and bold as ever.

Recitals are made of new outrages and the spilling of blood by violence. During the month of March a wholesale tragedy was enacted near the walled town of Springville, which contains about 2,000 inhabitants, and is distant some sixty miles from Salt Lake City. A man named Parrish, a seceding Mormon, had determined upon leaving the Territory and coming to the States, and, in order to do so, sold out his property and purchased some horses and a wagon. In the course of the night previous to his intended departure his wagon and horses were stolen, and some time had passed before he discovered which way they had gone. He found them in the town of Provo, some miles off, but, on identification and application for them to the Mayor of Provo, he was decidedly refused all relief. Finding it no use to remonstrate, he returned to Springville, and finally, in company with his two sons and two other men respectively named Potter and Darger, he set out for the States on foot. They had not left the place more than a few hundred yards behind when they were attacked by a number of men armed and disguised. Potter was shot dead, five balls having entered his body; Parrish fell wounded, when one of the assailants rushed upon him, and, in his disabled condition, cut his throat from ear to ear, and ripped up his abdomen. One of Parrish's sons ran about eighty yards, when he was struck down, his throat cut, and his abdomen ripped up. The other young Parrish and Darger contrived to escape. The only notice taken of the matter by the Mormon authorities was the summoning of a coroner's jury, who sat upon the case and returned a verdict of "assassination by some persons unknown." It is stated that a day or two before the day which Parrish had fixed for leaving the Mormon Bishop of Springville sent a wagon express to Brigham Young in Salt Lake City, which went and returned within twenty-four hours. This unexampled circumstance is thought to connect Young with privity to the murder, and the further fact is stated that, just before the bloody transaction, the aforesaid Bishop of Springville blessed a number of his flock preparatory to their undertaking a "work of the Lord," and prayed that the "Lord would give them strength to perform his work."

Potter was a brother of one of the men killed in Gunnison's massacre, and was one of the very few who know the secret history of that sanguinary transaction. Parrish and his sons were also well acquainted with the Mormon secrets, having once been in full Mormon communion.

Another tragedy, not very dissimilar, is also reported by the last mail from Utah. It occurred about seventy miles from Parowan, on the California road, and the victims were a small party of seceding Mormons emigrating to California. Four were shot as they sat encamped at the foot of some rocky hills. The names of two of these men were Tobin and Peltro. They too were well apprized of the aims and secrets of the Mormons, and therefore too dangerous to be allowed to emigrate.

Of the other, the adulterous branch of Mormon practice and policy, only a fact or two is stated. Joseph Young, a son of Brigham, has returned from England, to which he had been accredited as a missionary. He left a young wife behind him when he undertook his mission, but since his return has taken no notice of her. To make up for this deficiency he has "sealed" two new wives, one of them a niece of the deceased Jedediah Grant. Brigham's youngest daughter, Alice, by his first and true wife, has been recently "sealed," much against her mother's will as well as her own, to a man named Clawson, who had already three or four wives. Baptisms had been very frequent in Great Salt Lake City. At one of these ceremonies four hundred Mormons were baptised and rebaptised, and at another three hundred went through the same "purifying" rites.

We have been advised, by accounts of a prior date, recently received, that crimes of the most horrible description have increased to such an extent that the life of no settler in the Territory is safe; while a secret society called Danites have to some extent disorganized the Mormon society by introducing a general system of murder, arson, robbery, &c. on the most extensive scale.

The proceedings of Young's emissaries against the Federal authority have become still more violent and rebellious. Attempts have been made to fire the dwellings of the Attorney and the United States Judge. Both have been cut off from the church, and denounced as apostates, for daring to do their duty and trying to enforce the laws of the country. The United States officials, Gen. Burr, the Surveyor-General, and Dr. Hart, the Indian Agent, are in a very dangerous position. Open threats of burning or tearing down their offices and killing or maltreating them are daily made, and in one of the southern settlements, at a Sunday meeting, it was voted to raise a party to cut their throats.

It is further stated that some of the Danites have invaded the Courts, intimidated the Judge, and broken up the proceedings by force. There is no longer law or the forms of law in Utah.

National Intelligencer.

The Supreme Court.—This Court will commence its Summer Term in this City on the second Monday in June. Causes will be called as follows:

June 10,	those from the	I	Circuit
" 15,	"	V	"
" 22,	"	II	"
" 29,	"	III	"
July 6,	"	IV	"
" 13,	"	VI and VII	Circuits.

Ral. Standard.

Never wear a finer coat than the merchant you owe for it, or the tailor whom you have not paid for the making.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1857.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBIA, May 18.

I left Charleston this morning at 10, and returning over the route by which I had come, as far as Kingsville, there took the right hand fork of the road to this place, arriving here at 6 P. M.

I have had a most agreeable and interesting visit to the Queen City of the South—the Palmetto City—though I have seen but one palmetto tree in it, and the only palmetto tree I ever saw. It stands near the Courier office, on East Bay street, is about 15 feet high, I think, with a large body for so low a tree, and, except in size, more resembles the "Spanish bayonet," (if I may compare so sacred a tree with so small a one,) than any thing else that I know of. This one is securely protected by railing from the whittling propensities of thoughtless youth.

My *ague* on the afternoon of my arrival in Charleston, prevented my enjoying a treat which I had long anticipated with pleasure, viz: an evening with the Charleston Literary Club, an invitation to which, for that evening, I found awaiting me. This Association has been in harmonious existence for almost fifty years, and several of its founders, now aged gentlemen like Judge Mitchell King, are still living and active members of it. It is limited to thirty members, and when a vacancy occurs, it can only be filled by a unanimous vote for the candidate. Each member has the right to invite one friend to every meeting. The meetings are held every Wednesday evening, at the houses of members in succession. A subject is discussed at every meeting, either by *ex tempore* speeches or written essays, the host leading off, and being followed by all others who may choose. The evening winds up with a supper furnished by the host. I mention this Association, as well because I have long known of it, and highly esteemed some of its members, as because I would give a hint which might be followed greatly to the intellectual and social advantage of our own and other towns.

Charleston is a heavily taxed city. Real estate pays $1 50 on every $100 of value. The tax on every slave, young or old, is $3. And merchants pay 60 cents on every $100 of sales. These are *city taxes only;* to which add the State tax, and it may well be supposed that property holders and men of business groan. They generally think, too, that the city debt which has entailed these taxes upon them, has been created for internal improvements of but little practical value to the city.

At Kingsville, to-day, several Wilmington gentlemen, including Geo. Davis, Esq and the Editor of the Herald, joined us, on their way to Charlotte.

Arriving at Columbia, our purpose to ride around the city was balked by a heavy rain.

CHARLOTTE, May 19.

This morning, very early, we started upon a ride through that most beautiful of Southern cities, Columbia. And before breakfast, accompanied by a friend residing in Columbia, had passed through all the principal streets and around the suburbs. It exhibits more of taste and wealth combined than any city I have seen. It is unique—unlike any place I know of. There are many elegant private buildings, generally surrounded by beautiful gardens of flowers and shrubbery, some of them covering from one to four acres. And what is remarkable, it is the generous fashion of those possessing such beautiful lots to throw them open freely to the visits of all who may desire to view them. People go in, as a mere matter of course, and stroll through the lovely walks, the eye resting on all hands on the rarest flowers, both in the open air and in extensive green-houses, with the mock orange and other evergreens trained and trimmed to every picturesque shape; and summer houses, constructed of bark, and moss, and shells. We visited three of these gardens, those of John Crawford, Esq. Mr. Lyons, and Mrs. Wade Hampton. The last is the oldest and most remarkable of them all, though we found the rarest flowers in Mr. Crawford's.

We rode through the grounds of the South Carolina College, which are adorned with noble trees, elms and water oaks, the latter as beautiful at this season as the famous live oak, but not, like it, an evergreen. There are more buildings connected with the College, I think, than at Chapel Hill, though the number of Students is only about a third of the number at Chapel Hill. It has long been the desire of the friends of our University that additional buildings, especially dormitories, should be provided. It is a great disadvantage that the students should be obliged to lodge out in offices in various parts of the village.

The Lunatic Asylum, also, is a large and valuable institution which we visited, externally. The new State House has made but little progress above the foundation. The State has already expended about half a million to get a Capitol. After making much progress with one building, it was found to be defective, *and taken down.*

The streets of Columbia are very wide—from 100 to 200 feet—and a number of them have three rows of trees, one on each side and one in the centre.

I end as I began, that Columbia is the most beautiful of Southern cities, and to me it seems to have more attractions than any, North or South.

The road from Columbia here is not remarkable. The entrance to the village of Winnsborough is pretty; and there are many good farms on the way.

We arrived here at 6 P. M. and found a great crowd; but by the kind attention of Wm. J. Yates, Esq. good quarters had been secured for us at the Mansion House. Several other gentlemen of the Committee of Reception were at the Depot, actively engaged in providing for the comfort and accommodation of the visiters.

Dr. Hawks, the Orator of the Day, arrived yesterday. Chief Justice Nash, Gov. Swain, Senator Biggs, Judge Ellis, and Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, are among those whom I have seen. Gov. Bragg is here. Several other Wilmington gentlemen, and some from Newbern, have arrived.

CHARLOTTE, May 22, 1857.

The Celebration, and the Address of Dr. Hawks, are still the theme of conversation. It was gratifying to find from what a large extent of country North Carolinians came to attend this commemoration of an event so honorable to their State. Besides Wilmington, as already mentioned, from which there were about a dozen, and Fayetteville, there were numbers from Newbern, Tarborough, Raleigh, Hillsborough, Chapel Hill, Salisbury, Concord, Wadesborough, and Richmond, Anson and Montgomery counties. These I saw. There were doubtless representatives from many other distant counties and towns, besides Mecklenburg and neighboring counties. It was a very large and much gratified crowd. The citizens of this place have requested a copy of Dr. Hawks's Address for publication, but I understand that he has declined it for the present. It will form material for part of a subsequent volume of his History.

The Address was delivered in the open air. It having been manifest that no building in the place would hold the multitude which was present and determined to hear, the seats which had been arranged in the new unfinished Presbyterian Church, were removed on that morning to the outside of the building. The clear deep tones of the Orator's voice were heard with perfect distinctness throughout that large assemblage for 2 hours and 56 minutes. To show how completely he engrossed his hearers, I may mention my own experience, and that of many gentlemen around me. I took a standing place in one of the open passages between the benches, not doubting that in such a crowd, somebody would get tired and vacate a seat which I might fill. I had stood thus 3½ hours before the first movement near me enabled me to get a seat. And a number of persons around me were not so fortunate as I was; yet there they stood till the close. I never saw a more attentive or interested audience. And richly were they repaid. The pathos of a noble sentiment would occasionally stir the blood; the deep devotion of the North Carolina patriot, like the love of an affectionate son for a mother, would now and then moisten the eyes; the indignant rebuke of the evil spirit which would blast the reputation of an honest man and true patriot like John McKnitt Alexander, for the sake of awarding undue credit to Thomas Jefferson, called down the applause of the sympathising people. And all this was interspersed with such true touches of nature as the description of the "old field school," and such mirth-inspiring ridicule as that of the idea that the people of Charlotte were "*premature*" in passing the resolves which Capt. Jack carried on to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia—supposing (as those do who contend that there were no resolutions passed at Charlotte but those of the 30th of May,) that that Congress sent word to Charlotte that it was "premature" to appoint justices and constables, and to provide for executing the laws. In whatever vein the Orator indulged, it was plain that he carried the hearts of the people with him,—that he by turns aroused their patriotism, informed their minds, convinced their judgments, and excited their risible faculties; whilst he inspired the highest respect for the deep research with which he had investigated the history of that period, and for the versatility of genius by which he illustrated and enforced every point.

At the dinner in the afternoon, several gentlemen spoke warmly of the Address, and in the strongest terms of congratulation at the fact that the History of the State is in such altogether competent hands. Among others, I may mention Gov. Bragg, Gov. Swain, and Gen. Young, who thus spoke.

The Dinner was prepared for 350 persons,—seated at three long tables in one of the railroad buildings. It presented a very handsome aspect. Chief Justice Nash presided, with Jas. W. Osborne, Esq., and I believe other Vice Presidents.

Gen. Young announced the Toasts, prefacing each with some appropriate remark, uttered in his handsome manner. The 1st was,—

The Mecklenburg Declaration of May 20th, 1775—The earliest and boldest aspiration for freedom in our country's history.

To a toast, "The United States of America—Their Constitution and Union," the Hon. Asa Biggs was called to respond, and did so briefly.

When "The Governor of North Carolina" was toasted, His Excellency was called up, and after a humorous apology for not speaking, spoke well of the proceedings of the day, and the forthcoming History of North Carolina, and closed with this sentiment:

The Rev. Francis L. Hawks, the Orator of the Day.—A true North Carolinian—honor to him who honors her.

To "The Judiciary of North Carolina," Jas. W. Osborne, Esq. responded, very happily.

Gov. Swain was called out in response to the toast to "The University and other Literary Institutions of our State," and spoke earnestly and ably on the subject of Education and the History of our State, to both of which he has devoted so many years of his active and valuable life. Of the former subject, speaking of the influence of home education, and of the Mother, in forming the character of Man, he remarked with great emphasis, "*The hand that rocks the cradle rocks the world.*" And as the result of his historical researches he said with equal emphasis, that "*The history of Mecklenburg county, in North Carolina, is the proudest history of any county or State in the Union, or of any nation in the world.*"

The 9th regular Toast was,—

The Orator of the Day.—His fame belongs to America—his affections and services have ever been given to his native State.

The Hon. D. M. Barringer was called out in response to a toast to Tennessee, and Wm. B. Wilson, Esq., of South Carolina spoke for that State. Both were cordially greeted. Mr. Barringer gave,—

The Federal Union.—It must be preserved by a faithful adherence to the principles of the Federal Constitution.

To "The Press," in the absence of any body belonging to that "Fourth Estate" who could talk, I was called on, no doubt because I was the oldest of the "Press gang" present. As to my *speech*, the least said the best.

On the following day, (yesterday) Dr. Hawks delivered an admirable extemporaneous address on the laying of the Corner Stone, by Bishop Atkinson, of a new Episcopal Church. He is still here; will preach on Sunday, and attend the Episcopal Convention at Salisbury next week. I left him a few minutes ago deeply immersed in the perusal of a batch of papers found in the desk of Hezekiah Alexander, one of the Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration. I wish more of our people could be induced to follow the example of the grand-son of Hezekiah Alexander, by handing to the Dr. all such materials for History, some of which may have a significance not appreciated by their casual reader.

I have spent some little time in looking about this place, which is one of the newest and best built towns in the State. There are many very elegant dwellings, (one which cost $30,000,) indicating the wealth that is known to abound here among many of the old settlers. The houses look fresh, as if people were content with them, and preferred to embellish them rather than to let them go to decay and seek new homes, as is too common in some parts of the State. The rail roads have doubled or trebled the population, increased the value of property in even greater proportion, and increased the trade of the place. And the public is indebted for all this, generally to men of moderate means. The hammer and the trowel are still heard in all parts of the town, in constructing dwellings, chiefly, though I saw a very handsome building for a Female Seminary, nearly finished, a large Presbyterian Church, and the foundation of an Episcopal Church.

I had the pleasure this morning of going through the Branch Mint, with my former townsman, Wm. F. Strange, Esq., who has been many years in the establishment, and Dr. Gibbon, the Assayer. The building is a good one, and the machinery very perfect. Two ingots of gold had just been cast, weighing about 3 lbs. each, and worth about $900 each. I inquired for the Morus Multicaulis trees which Col. Wheeler had planted at the expense of Uncle Sam just before the Presidential contest of 1840, and which, along with Van Buren's gold spoons, had so much to do with the defeat of the democracy of that period. We had a laugh over the reminiscence.

I also visited the remains of a succession of pits, on the outskirts of the town, which had served Lord Cornwallis's sentinels for a sort of protection whilst his army was encamped here. But tradition tells of many stratagems by which the bold Whigs of that day would tempt the sentinels to raise their heads above the surface, only to get a ball lodged in them. The traces of the pits are very plain.

One of the most valuable establishments in this neighborhood is Gen. Young's Rock Island Factory, where are manufactured large quantities of Cassimeres and Negro Cloths. They are of various qualities, colors, and styles, some of the Cassimeres being very fine, ranging from 40 to 80 cents a yard by wholesale. The negro cloths are remarkably stout and warm. I am happy to learn that the proprietor sells these goods at home, and is not obliged to sacrifice nearly all his profit to pay Northern commission merchants, &c. The goods are very popular, and well they may be, for their make indicates the honesty of the Old North State. There is no sham in them. They are made to wear. Should the sale ever become slack, the enterprising proprietor will only need to get up a ready-made clothing establishment, and have his goods offered in that shape, now so almost universal, and as yet given up to Northern enterprise. Doubtless the idea has already occurred to him.

AT HOME, May 25.

My letters from Columbia and Charlotte reached here in the same stage with myself, and as they could not be crowded into Monday's paper, they may go for what they are worth in the next. They may possibly not be much more dull than our exchange papers, from which we should otherwise have to fill our columns.

I left Charlotte with great regret. It was my first visit, yet I found many friends, and finally came off leaving invitations in advance which could not have been otherwise than pleasant. But a fortnight's holiday was as much as I felt at liberty to take, though in the mean time I had done a good deal of work, including a day's type setting in brother Yates's office, in getting up the synopsis of Dr. Hawks's Address.

We left Charlotte at 6 A. M. on Saturday, in the elegant cars of the N. C. rail road, and at 8 arrived at Salisbury to breakfast. We saw but little of Salisbury, and that little was in strong contrast with the freshness and beauty of Charlotte. Other parts of this ancient town probably exhibit more signs of improvement. If not, we think the citizens need to brush up, or they will be altogether eclipsed by their neighbor. The cars pass in the outskirts of Lexington, as well as of Salisbury, and we therefore saw next to nothing of it. But a beautiful dwelling and grounds near the town gave evidence of taste which has doubtless had its influence on others. It is pleasant to see such places. It belongs, I believe, to some member of the Hargrave family.

The next place worthy of note is Thomasville, "a two year old village," high and healthy in situation, containing some 20 or 30 dwellings, stores, &c., all new, neat and tasty, owing their existence to the enterprise of one man, Col. John W. Thomas, whose handsome residence forms a prominent object in the view. The village extends about half a mile on each side of the road, and terminates with a large and flourishing Female Seminary, which I learned opened eight weeks ago with 28 scholars, and already has 70. There is a considerable trade here, from 25,000 to 30,000 bushels of wheat alone being bought and forwarded thence over the N. C. rail road. A steam saw mill, located near the centre of the village, has furnished the lumber for the erection of buildings.

Next we stopped at High Point, another flourishing village, where it is said even more trading is done than at Thomasville. This is likewise a new place, with good and neat buildings, a fine situation, at the point of intersection of the rail road with the Western plank road, 100 miles from Fayetteville and 20 from Salem. Here was another steam saw mill. I think I must have seen six or eight of them on the line of the road.

The old village of Jamestown, which we next reached, was not visible from the road.

Nor was much to be seen of Greensborough, which I regretted, as the little that I did see made me desire to see more. And I was sorely tempted by the cordial invitation of an old "war-horse of Whiggery," to stop and look around Greensborough for the first time. Among objects which we saw, the Edgeworth Seminary loomed up in grandeur amidst a beautiful grove; and an elegant private residence near the road gave indications of the prevailing taste and wealth of the place. The people in that part of the State cannot be accused of neglecting Education, especially Female Education. In Greensborough are two very large and flourishing Seminaries; in Salem, *the* Female Academy of the State; at Thomasville, the one already mentioned; at Charlotte, one soon to be in operation. And there are others in Iredell, Stokes, &c.

The next point of interest we came to was the Rail Road Company's Shops, situated on the highest ground over which the road passes from Goldsborough to Charlotte, and equi-distant from those towns. They are very extensive, immense buildings of fine brick, covered with metal, on so large a scale as to be designated for the manufacture and repair of all the Company's locomotives and freight and passenger cars. We did not stop long enough to go through the shops, but were told that there were about 25 locomotives there. A number of neat brick buildings for the residence of workmen are in progress of construction. The Company owns a large body of land on all sides, so that they can keep off grog shops and other nuisances.

Soon after passing the Shops, we crossed Haw river, below Gen. Trollinger's mill, with its beautiful waterfall, and dined at his Hotel. Thence we soon reached Hillsborough, which is in sight from the road, and is said to have remained in *statu quo* since I knew it some 17 years ago.

The country between Charlotte and Hillsboro' is well improved. A great deal of open land, of fine quality and well cultivated. The growing crop of wheat is very promising; but cotton and corn backward. I understood that land along the road has increased in value vastly, and that a great deal of new land is cultivated this season.

The trip was a pleasant one; the road and cars and locomotives as good as any I ever saw; and the evidences of cultivation and improvement cheering to my heart as a lover of our good old State.

I will let night throw its veil over the wearisome stage ride from Raleigh to this place, satisfied that our people will not much longer be content with such an ante-deluvian mode of getting to and from Fayetteville, by which health, and comfort, and time, and money, are sacrificed, and strangers are deterred from coming among us—by which, in short, we are kept out of the world, because we are "off the road."

CROPS IN ROBESON.—A letter from a friend at Gilopolis says that the corn and cotton crops in that neighborhood look very badly, and many of the best farmers are this week ploughing up their cotton and planting corn.

STANLY COUNTY.—A letter to the editors from Kendall's Store says that from the very cold Spring wheat is backward and the harvest will be two weeks later than usual. Corn is scarce and sells readily at $1 per bushel.

TEXAS.—Gen. Sam Houston has declared himself an independent candidate for Governor of Texas, and has commenced canvassing the State.

PERSONAL.—We gratefully acknowledge the kind feeling which our State exchanges have manifested to us in their publication, without charge and without solicitation, of our advertisement of Hawks's History of North Carolina. We are also under obligations to quite a number of them for some very handsome things which they have taken occasion to say of the Observer within the past fortnight. And we have also to acknowledge the courtesy of our neighbor of the Argus, of the Raleigh Spirit of the Age, of the Newbern Express, and of the Cheraw Herald, in expressing, and of all our State exchanges in acting on, a determination not to circulate the vile falsehoods which Radway & Co. have published, ostensibly on the authority of an anonymous and irresponsible peddling agent.

We take the opportunity to say, as is due to our exchanges, that the pretext for this new way of advertising adopted by Radway & Co. was our statement to their agent, as to all agents or others who ask it, that we never publish as editorials or as news items advertisements of any kind, for any price whatever. We never have done so, and we never will. As we told the agent, it is a matter of principle with us. We know nothing about their physic, and we cannot by such publications endorse it to our readers. Our friends and neighbors whom we do know ask nothing of the kind of us, and would not be so favored if they did ask it. And if we knew Radway's physic to be good and all his puffs of it true, it is none of our business to puff it. All this we told him; and added that our advertising columns were open to him as to any one who wished to publish unobjectionable matter. He did not choose to pay us our price and there was an end of it, until the rascals, in order to sell their stuff and force us to speak of it in our columns, manufactured and published a number of false statements concerning us, interwoven with puffs of their own medicine. As every body can understand, it is not a very pleasant thing to have one's name circulated through the State in connection with a set of rascally quacks, who are entirely out of our reach and cannot be punished for their slanderous and impudent publications. And still more provoking when they are republished in a North Carolina paper, with a very strong manifestation of delight, a careful exclusion of our contradiction, and an affectation of credit to statements the motive and the falsehood of which must have been apparent to that paper. Had the publication been accompanied with our denial, or had that denial been mentioned afterwards, as it should have been, we should have made no complaint, though we should still have regarded it as improper.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The usual reply of the Democratic Press to any argument in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, is that there are in fact no proceeds, and that "the lands are in debt to the customs." The Petersburg Intelligencer publishes a correspondence between a citizen of that place and the Commissioner of the Land Office, from which it appears that after deducting the purchase money—long since reimbursed to the government—the cost of surveying, selling, and managing the lands is less than 7½ cents per acre. The minimum price at which these lands are sold is $1 25 per acre; so that the government realizes a clear profit of $1 17 on every acre of the millions sold every year.

We prefer that the management of the lands should be left with the government, and the net proceeds distributed among the States. But if the Democracy can't unmix the money after its deposite in the Federal Treasury, why then give us the lands. $1 17 clear profit on an investment of 7½ cents in each acre sold would be a very good thing for North Carolina.

The Scarcity of Sugar.—The Providence Journal has a very sensible article on the present scarcity of sugar, and its consequent high price. It argues that there is but one way to meet the difficulty, and that is not to eat it. If every family would resolve to diminish the consumption of sugar one-half, or one-third, the evil would soon disappear.

A very effectual remedy for high prices. And we would suggest that it be applied also to bacon, and beef, and chickens, and flour, and meal, and all other articles of food, for they are all extravagantly high. If every body would cease to eat for a month or two, there would be a great accumulation of food on hand, and the consumers would be reduced about one-half by starvation. That would bring down prices to a reasonable standard. Try it, as the patent medicine men say.—OBSERVER.

MARRIED,

In the Chapel of Davidson College, by the Rev. Dr. Lacy, Rev. S. C. ALEXANDER of Rowan Co., to Miss MARY HOLMES BROWNE of Fayetteville.

At the same time and place, by Rev. E. F. Rockwell, Mr. N. ALLISON CLARK of Plainville, Conn., to Miss HATTIE S. ROCKWELL, niece of the officiating minister.

DIED,

At his residence on Haymount, on the morning of the 26th inst., WILLIE F. MOORE, aged 3 years 7 months and 13 days. With faithfulness he discharged all the business and social relations of his life; and to his family and friends he leaves the comforting assurance that he died in the full triumphs of a victorious Christian faith.—Com.

Biblical Recorder and Spirit of the Age please copy.

In Wilmington, on the 20th inst., Mr. MILES POTTER, of Brunswick county, aged 72 years 6 months and 11 days.

In Wilmington, on the 22d inst., Mr. LEWIS FLOYD, in the 55th year of his age.

Dr. H. G. McEachin,

having permanently located himself in Troy, Montgomery county, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Troy and Montgomery county, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Charges moderate.

Nov'r 1856. 61*6m

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—In an editorial letter in your issue of the 18th inst., the Mecklenburg Declaration is alluded to as having been "couched in language so noble and patriotic and appropriate, that even Thomas Jefferson did not scruple to adopt it for his own National Declaration more than thirteen months afterwards; being unjust enough to deny, some forty years afterwards, that there was any such Mecklenburg Declaration from which he could have copied." This statement I conceive to be inaccurate as far as relates to Mr. Jefferson.

It has never been denied that there was a declaration of independence by the citizens of N. Carolina, at Charlotte on the 20th of May, 1775, but the *form* of the Declaration was lost. On the death of Brevard, some thirty years afterwards, the instrument commonly known as the Declaration was found among his papers, but without any signatures. Then arose the dispute as to its authenticity, which continued until Mr. Bancroft became Minister to England. Upon examining the archives of the State Department, he found on file a copy of the Resolutions passed by the citizens of Mecklenburg, which copy had been forwarded to the Continental Congress and thence transmitted to the British Government—bearing the signatures of the members of the Mecklenburg Convention. These are the Resolutions prefixed to the Revised Code.

The spirit of these Resolutions is as noble, as patriotic, and as determined as could be, and they constitute as complete an avowal of Independence as the National Declaration.

Upon comparing the National Declaration with the Mecklenburg *Declaration* (not the Resolutions) it is at once apparent that the writer of the one last composed had read the other. Aside from the want of definite proof that the Mecklenburg *Declaration* is authentic, it is unfair to presume that Mr. Jefferson would have been guily of so flagrant a plagiarism, which he must have known would be discovered as soon as it reached Mecklenburg. And although the National Declaration was made within thirteen months after that in Mecklenburg, while the latter was still fresh in the minds of its framers and signers, yet we hear nothing of the plagiarism till after Brevard's death.

The basing of our claim, of being the first to throw off the British yoke, on the "Declaration," does ourselves injustice, for when that is shown abroad as the evidence of the *fact*, the conviction at once arises that Mr Jefferson spoke truly when he said that there was no such Declaration for him to copy—and our claim to the honor of the first Declaration is entirely discredited. Besides there is no necessity for upholding the "Declaration," while we have the Resolutions, which are fully equal to the "Declaration" in spirit and effect, and the authenticity of which is indisputable.

If I am in error I hope to be set right.

A SUBSCIBER

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

GRAHAM, May 25, 1857.

The Superior Court for Alamance county has been in session this week, his Honor Judge Saunders presiding. An unusually large amount of business was disposed of. There were two criminal cases,—the State against George Ingold for the murder of Standford Steel, in September last, was tried at the last Fall Term, Judge Person presiding, when the jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which granted a new hearing in the case. It came up again at the present Term, and the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. The Judge sentenced him to be branded, which sentence was carried into execution forthwith. Thomas Ruffin, Jr. Esq., for the State. For the defence, Stephen E. Williams and W. H. Bailey, Esqs. The case of the State against John Shaw, for the killing of his son-in-law, Wm. Gibson, was also tried, the jury finding a verdict of manslaughter. He was sentenced to be branded and the sentence was carried into immediate execution. Ruffin for the State, and Hon. Wm. A. Graham and S. E. Williams for the defence.

An old man by the name of Weaver was run over by a train on the N. C. Rail Road, between Graham station and the work-shops, to-day, and instantly killed. He was walking on the track, and being very deaf did not hear the train which was approaching behind him. It should be a warning to all persons either to keep off the track or keep a sharp look-out.

We have had frequent rains during the last few weeks, and vegetation is growing rapidly. Field crops and gardens are doing finely, and wheat looks remarkably promising, and everybody seems to be in better spirits at the prospect of bountiful harvests one time more. We have certainly had a tight time of it, but hope that a kind Providence will again bless us with all the comforts and necessaries of life.

Letter to the Editors, dated

BOLTON'S DEPOT, Miss., May 12, 1857.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—Dear Sirs;—I see by the Observer of the 27th April that you complain of "winter lingering in the lap of spring." It is the same case with us in this State. Our spring has been unprecedently cold and wet. On the morning of the 5th of April there was ice a half-inch thick upon water, and an icy crust like sleet upon the earth. Corn was cut down and fruit destroyed. On the 12th, snow fell to the depth of six inches, and lay upon the ground to the depth of two. From that time to the 23d we had frost almost daily, with heavy cold rains. On the 6th inst., at 2 P. M., we were visited with a terrible hail storm, extending North and South twenty miles—East and West five miles. The hail stones ranged from a partridge to a goose egg in size. The average depth was two inches; in valleys it accumulated to the depth of eighteen inches. At nine o'clock next morning plenty of it could be found in protected places. Crops of every description within its range were literally destroyed,—cut off and beat into the ground. Cotton will all have to be planted over. There is hope of the corn coming out and making a tolerable crop. Much damage was also done to fruit and forest trees by a high wind which prevailed. Rain fell in torrents.

From this hasty sketch you will perceive that the planters prospects are gloomy.

Letter to the Editors dated

MT. AIRY, Surry Co., N. C., May 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As the time will soon come for the health and pleasure seekers to forsake the dusty towns and the sickly atmosphere of the lowlands, and seek the pure air of the mountains, a few words upon that subject might not be entirely unappreciated by your readers.

Amid the many places claiming pre-eminence in point of attractiveness to the stranger, none that I am acquainted with exceeds the village of Mt. Airy in many respects. It is situated near the centre of what is termed the "granite region," a circular space about six miles in diameter, the soil of which is nearly white, and is nothing more than disintegrated granite rock mixed more or less with vegetable matter.

This circumstance adds greatly to the beauty of this uncommonly pretty village—the almost snowy whiteness of the soil contrasting finely with the green grass and foliage.

Elevated and airy, as it name imports, Mt. Airy commands a charming view of the Pilot Mountain, Saura Town, and Blue Ridge. The last particularly are spread out in magnificent profusion all around from the rugged steeps of the West to the more subdued undulations of the East, while the Pilot on the South is ever pointing its silent finger as if to remind the beholder of the Builder of these majestic works. There is probably no more beautiful mountain view in Virginia or Pennsylvania than is to be had from this place, and I doubt if there is a point at which the tourist can see the Cattskill Mountains of New York with more surprise and delight than he feels when, after ascending the hill at the Southeast of the town, the mountains come suddenly into view, softened by distance, yet grand and striking. But this is not all; the high elevation of the situation and whiteness of the soil by some means or other seem to give a brilliancy to the day, a clearness or *whiteness* to the light, which enlivens the spirits; while the never ceasing breezes and pure water give to the citizens in the summer, comforts which the untravelled downeaster never dreamed of.

There is a good deal of rich land around Mt. Airy, and although not strictly speaking a grass country, yet it is not cursed with the growing of tobacco; consequently living is cheap—*ordinarily*. I had almost forgotten to state that Mt. Airy is in the Northeastern part of Surry county, between the forks of the Ararat and a fine stream whose name I forget now, but large enough to propel the machinery of a very respectable cotton factory in close proximity to the town.

A mile or so west of the town is the "Granite Mountain"—quite a curiosity—being one huge mountain of solid granite—several acres of smooth surface being bare of earth or vegetation. Three miles north is a Sulphur Spring, said to be wonderful in curing many diseases. The property has lately been purchased by a gentleman from Virginia who will be prepared to receive visiters the coming Summer. There are two flourishing schools in the town, a male and a female.

Last but not least to be said of this highly favored section—the Siamese Twins, after having travelled over every part of the U. States, Cuba, England, Germany, Asia, &c., chose this section to live in above all they had seen, and brought their families and bought farms; and with their superior intelligence and skill are farming with great success. Yours, NEMO.

MISSOURI RIVER, 28th April 1857.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:

As I am getting near the end of my long journey I again attempt to describe this great West to you and your many readers. We left St. Louis on the 23d, eight days ago. After my last letter to you, as we were detained at St. Louis, I made myself acquainted with the trade of the place to some extent. It is a great business place, much more so than I expected to find it. People tell me there is more business done in St. Louis in one day than in two days in New Orleans,—I mean shipping business. You have never seen any thing to compare with the steam boating that is done up and down these rivers. St. Louis has a front of some six or seven miles on the river, all lined with steam boats,—their smoke-stacks standing up like great trees, and smoke boiling out of many, and I might almost say 100 at once going out and coming in; and rail road cars whistling in many directions. All seems like life.

We did not reach the mouth of the Missouri river till we had proceeded up the Mississippi 20 miles. At the mouth of the Missouri the view is splendid—the Missouri appearing much the larger river. The first place of note we came to was Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri. The State House is beautifully located on a high hill, not more than 50 yards from the river. There is a rail road from St. Louis to this place, 125 miles,—we came 174 miles by steam boat. The great West look on this rail road as so much done of their rail road to California. We have passed many beautiful places; good land and fine farms all the way up. We have had good opportunities to see the land and learn many things about the country, by seeing farmers at the wood landings and travelling with them on board. This is a great corn and flax and tobacco country. Flax grows here in Missouri 15 feet high.

You would be surprised to see how the banks of this river eave in; in many places acres upon acres are washed off every year. One man on board says that last year he had 30 acres of good prairie land worked off. Large trees on the banks tumbled in as we passed, from the waves made by the boat. The channel changes often, from the caving in of the banks,—one side giving way and the other filling up. Land on the river, I am told, sells from $8 to $20 per acre.

We have just reached Kansas Territory; Kansas on our left, Missouri on our right. Our passengers were much frightened yesterday and last night. We overtook another boat and the two commenced racing. It was a frightful time for us, as we could not control the officers, and many of the passengers favored the race. Barrel after barrel of rosin was turned into the furnaces; and once we came near running into the other boat. Boats will race on this river, I am told, and there is no way to prevent it. The wickedness that is on these boats! Dancing and card-playing is the order of the day, and I might almost say of the night also. Ours is a fine new boat, and is on her second trip up the river: but one boat, it is said, can outrun her. She is 188 feet long, 29 wide, 6 feet hold, and 2½ stories high above the hold. The cabin reaches almost from one end to the other, with a wide passage, and state-rooms on both sides. We have fine eating on board.

We are now 500 miles up the river, and 330 more to go before we reach Omaha City. There are a great many of what might be called sharpers in this country. They remind me of the law firm,—one partner named Ketchum, the other Cheatham, and the sign reading "Ketchum & Cheatham."

The Missouri river is navigable 1730 miles; we go up it 830 miles, and it is navigable 900 above Omaha City. Oh what a river! so large and its current so strong! Its strong current and the caving in of the banks causes the water to be very muddy at all times, so that it cannot be drank until it settles.

J. C. BLOCKER.

MISSOURI RIVER, 30th April 1857.

You must excuse me for troubling you and your readers so often. So many things turn up here new to a man from the States, that he desires to communicate them to friends left behind. This is a fast country; you have no idea of this far-off West. Here are persons from nearly all sections and of almost all kinds of character. Passengers come on and get off at all the towns as we pass. They play and bet with one another, to entice strangers; and if the passengers will not join them in their games, they land as soon as they have an opportunity, to wait for another boat and try another crowd. Some poor weak-minded strangers lose their all.

Yesterday we passed St Joseph, a business and growing town on the Missouri side of the river. The splendid steam boat we are on is owned at this place. The place is new and growing fast,—some 3000 inhabitants. But the town is receiving great damage from the river washing in its banks. Some houses have been taken down within the last few days, to prevent their falling into the river. At this place our boat officers, not having enough fiddles and banjos on board, employed a fine Brass Band to proceed with us to Omaha City. You cannot conceive how high excitement runs in this country on all matters. As we left St. Joseph yesterday evening, our boat started behind another boat; then commenced a race, the Band playing, the crowd shouting, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs by the gentlemen and ladies. You never saw such a time on any boat. The "Silver Heels" (the name of our boat,) soon passed the other, but as we passed her on a point, the other boat, for spite it must have been, bore on the point and run her bow into our wheel-house,—doing some $100 damage, but not crippling the running powers of our boat. We have had very good luck, considering all things. We have a fine set of officers, if they would not race.

You may think it strange why we are so long getting up to Omaha City, only 830 miles from St. Louis. It is because we have a heavy load of passengers and freight, strong current, and the river caving in to such an extent that the channel sometimes changes every 24 hours. We got into a pocket yesterday, and had to back some four miles and take another channel; and in many places we have to sound the bottom for miles. Every dark night we lie up.

We have now been alongside of Kansas Territory 200 miles, and many persons are coming out of that Territory, going up to see Nebraska also. This gives us a good opportunity to find out many things about the country. And here suffer me to say, in my judgment Kansas will never be a slave State. The free-soilers will not vote at the coming election, and will protract and prolong matters until they have a majority. And this they must have,—the emigration is so strong from the free States. Missouri will do all she can to prevent it, but other slave States do not help Missouri to fill up the Territory.

Our Brass Band played "Sweet Home" to-day, and it made me feel solemn, amidst all the excitement, about home, family and friends. I will close by wishing you and friends a long and happy life. J. C. BLOCKER.

MISSOURI RIVER, 2d May 1857.

I shall land in a few hours at Omaha City, the capital of Nebraska Territory. We have been 10 days coming up from St. Louis, and I am glad that kind Providence has protected us amongst so much wickedness. Myself and travelling companions are well, and have seen more humbuggery since we came to this Territory than ever before. The river towns are a humbug to a large extent; speculators puff them up to decoy strangers. Nine-tenths of those coming to this Territory are speculators; and who is to work the soil to support these towns is the question; and who is this humbuggery to fall on in regard to town speculations? The land is good, but it is too cold here in winter for comfort—the wind has such power over the prairies, and country barren of timber. There is no law, as you may say, here, and will not be for some time to come. I have seen many poor Indians, looking pitiful enough. Many of them have retained reserved land, and are going to remain in the Territory. They take so many miles square, and will not let any white man live among them as a settler unless he marries into their families. This some whites do to get their property, as some of them are rich and have good land. This is a fast country. J. C. BLOCKER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SOMETHING ELSE TO LOVE.

I am not lone and dreary,
A stranger on the earth,
Without the ties of kindred,
The roof-tree or the hearth:
I am not like the sea-shell
Upon the barren shore,
Which ever murmurs of the past,
And sighs forever more.

Tho' the past to me was pleasant,
The future's full of light,
And I have home endearments
To make the present bright;
And I have ever o'er me
The azure sky above,—
And I have all the beautiful—
The good—on earth to love.

But I *had* once—a year ago,—
A plaything and a pet,
A darling little sister—
And Oh, I love her yet!
She was a curly-headed child,
A blue-eyed little thing;
And only lacked for Heaven
An angel's harp and wing:
And He who gave her to us
Saw too her heavenly growth,
And took her to the angel's home,
And there He gave her both.

But I have *another* treasure
In my home among the hills,
Which even now my bosom
With warm affection fills.
Would you know its name? I'll tell you,
A treasure from above,
Another baby-sister is
The something else to love!

Still another Senator Dead!—Hon. Andrew P. Butler, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, died at Edgefield on the evening of the 25th instant, in the presence of his family and sympathizing friends. The high intellectual qualities of Judge Butler were known to the nation, and his genial and frank nature had endeared him to his Congressional associates and to all with whom he had personal intercourse.

High Prices—Everything in the shape of provisions seems to be 'going up" just now, and there is no prospect of a reaction until the grass becomes luxuriant, and the growing crops of grain are garnered. Bacon is bacon now-a-days. Beef is cruelly high. Corn meal is $1 per bushel, and is striding towards a "bigger figger." Sugar is becoming so expensive, that many husbands have already determined to dispense with the article, and be content, while they sip their tea and coffee, with the sweet smiles of their fair consorts. Molasses, though fully as dear, occasions less inconvenience, the "slap-jack" season being over. Butter has moderated in price, but is yet too lofty for emaciated purses. Tea, that solacer of the better part of creation, is advancing. Even salted herrings, which constitute a leading item of the subsistence of the working classes, have become scarce and high. The only article of food which makes any pretension to cheapness, is *sturgeon.—Petersburg Express.*

Gen. Washington seldom indulged in a joke or a sarcasm, but when he did he always made a decided hit. It is related that he was present in Congress during the debate on the establishment of the Federal army, when a member offered a resolution limiting the army to three thousand men, upon which Washington suggested to a member an amendment providing *that no enemy should ever invade the country with more than two thousand soldiers.* The laughter which ensued smothered the resolution.

SURRENDER OF GEN. WALKER.

THE NICARAGUAN HERO AND STAFF AT NEW ORLEANS!

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.

The steamship *Empire City*, arrived to-day from Aspinwall, having on board Gen. William Walker, of Sonora and Nicaragua notoriety. His staff accompany him. He capitulated on Friday, (unfortunate day!) May 1st, to Capt. Davis, of the ship *St. Mary's*, and was brought to Panama.

The Costa Ricans are not known in the articles of capitulation. Two hundred and sixty of Walker's men came off.

The *Illinois* left Aspinwall on the 16th, with two millions in gold!

New Granada has ceded the island in the Bay of Panama to England, in settlement of the McIntosh claim.

The state of the garrison when surrendered was as follows:

Wounded and sick, in and out of Hospital, Surgeons and Hospital Attendants,	173
Native prisoners,	102
Officers, non commissioned officers and privates, exclusive of 16 at San Juan,	148
Employees of Departments and armed citizens,	86
Native soldiers,	10

Troubles of Office.—The National Intelligencer, remarking upon the Union's official statement of the perplexity of Mr. Buchanan in selecting the foreign officials from the large crowd of applicants for the few places, says:

"The republican tiara would seem to bring to its possessor no exemption from the miseries of royalty, as painted in the words of our great dramatist when he says—

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

One among the most illustrious of the world's crowned heads (we allude to Frederick the Great of Prussia) was accustomed to say that every official appointment which it fell to his lot to make served only to procure for him one ungrateful friend and ninety-nine enemies. This has generally been held as the bitter and ironical remark of a regal cynic, unused to the practice of charity in the judgments be pronounced on his fellow-men. At any rate, let us hope that President Buchanan may never have occasion to utter a similar lament over human ingratitude and resentment; and, while for the honor of our country we may not find it in our hearts to wish that the number of eminent statesmen qualified to fill the most distinguished positions at home and abroad should suffer any diminution, we may be pardoned, perhaps, in expressing the hope that so much talent may not be suffered to run to waste, but may find other and not less available spheres of usefulness. Such a diversion, it seems to us, while largely contributing to relieve the President from that "embarrassment of riches" under which he now suffers from a plethora of office-seekers "qualified to fill the places they seek," would at the same time best secure the welfare and happiness of each unsuccessful aspirant, who, in returning to the duties of private life, would have the added satisfaction of knowing that he was one of "ten equally esteemed" by the President."

Crime in New Orleans.—It may not prove uninteresting to our readers to learn the following facts, which we yesterday took the trouble to glean from the books of the Coroner, furnishing a report of the murders and suicides which have occured in this city during the period of some fifteen months, commencing the date at which Coroner Oliver entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office, February 8th, 1856, and ending May 12, 1857. We find that during that time *seventy murders* have been committed; fifteen infanticides; twenty-six suicides; and one hundred deaths have been caused by intemperance. This is rather an appalling statement indeed, and should cause our philanthropic citizens to pause and consider whither we are tending, and to endeavor to devise some means to ameliorate the condition of their fellow-men, and put a stop to crime. One hundred persons are put down as having died from intemperance alone; but, then, were not four-fifths of the murders, the suicides, and even of the infanticides, the result of the same cause?

New Orleans Times, 13th instant.

The Culture of Maple Sugar.—Now that the price of sugar made from the ordinary cane has become so high as to almost preclude the possibility of its use by persons of even moderate means, our readers will learn with pleasure that Maple sugar is fast becoming a staple product in many of the Northern States of the Union—almost as much so as the cane sugar is in the extreme South. The quantity manufactured the present season in the several States is enormous, exceeding, it is estimated, 100,000,000 pounds, which, at sixteen cents per pound, the present price, is worth $16,000,000—by no means an insignificant item.—This is, says the Louisville Journal, double the quantity that was manufactured last year, the increase having been stimulated by the scarcity and consequent high price of our Southern sugars. This great increase of the home-made article, which is, in fact, preferable, in point of purity and palatability, to the imported qualities of sugar, will, it is hoped, have the effect to reduce the price of sugars generally. This is more likely to be the case, for the reason that the yield of the Louisiana cane will also be unusually large this year, judging from present prospects. If, in addition to all this, the experiment of manufacturing sugar from the Chinese sugar cane, which will be extensively tried throughout the country this year, shall prove successful, as it probably will, the cost of this indispensable article of household consumption will be materially reduced, and our good women folks will again have the comfort of drinking their tea and coffee sweetened, without feeling that in every sip of the toothsome beverage they swallow so much gold and silver.

Dr. Kane's heirs have been paid $57,000 for the sale of the lamented explorer's work, the "Arctic Expedition," and Professor Longfellow, it is said, netted $13,000 by the sale of "Hiawatha."

Working all Night and Getting Up Before Daylight.—The Rev. Charles Shorne, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was stationed at New Lisbon, Ohio, a few years ago, and added to his clerical duties the agency for a certain magazine, which it is needless to name. One *Sabbath day*, at the close of the service, he requested the congregation to tarry a few minutes. He then held up the periodical to their gaze, displayed its varied attractions, and commenced an active canvass for subscribers on the spot. "The price," he said, "would be no object, if you had the desire for knowledge that I had when a young man. Why, my brethren, I used to work *all night* to get money to buy books, and get up *before daylight* to read them!

The Boston Herald relates the following as the last exploit in the way of spiritualism:

"*Living Without Eating.*—There is a man in this city who has not partaken of any food for eleven days, and intends to live without food for the future. He has been recently married, and himself and wife are spiritualists. He sits at the table and takes hold of one of her hands while she does the eating."

Greensborough Female College.—The commencement exercises last week, were largely attended by a delighted crowd of visiters, as we learn from the Raleigh Christian Advocate. Rev. R. T. Heflin, of the Advocate, preached the valedictory Sermon, and J. P. Jordan Esq., of Perquimans, delivered the Literary Address. There were 11 graduates. For the past year the Catalogue exhibits the following summary of numbers; Seniors 12; Juniors, 28; Sophomores 36; First class, 43; Preparatory class 23. Total 143; which we believe is a larger number than was ever before entered in one year. The plan of raising $20,000 to secure the education of the preachers' daughters is rapidly approaching a successful issue. The sum of $17,000 has been received in good bonds. Only $3,000 more, with a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of collection, will accomplish the object.

Raleigh Female Seminary.—We understand that Rev. W. E. Pell has been elected Principal of the Raleigh Female Seminary in place of Rev. W. H. Christian resigned. The friends of the Seminary will be pleased to learn that he has accepted the appointment.—*Christian Advocate.*

Normal College.—We are pleased to learn that Normal College has thus far had a prosperous session.

The Commencement in July will be an occasion of much interest. William Gilmore Simms, Esq., of S. C., is to deliver the Literary Address; and Rev. C. P. Jones, of the N. C. Conference, is to preach the Sermon before the graduating class. *Asht. Bulletin.*

Corn for Guilford.—As agent for Guilford County Court, James Sloan, Esq., has purchased 1500 or 1600 bushels of corn to help to supply the wants of the people of Guilford. The purchase was made in Cabarrus county, at $1 05 per bushel. In order to save the county from loss, this corn will have to be sold at $1 20 per bushel (54 pounds,) at which price it is going off almost as fast as it can be delivered at the Depot. Others of our citizens have, on private account, purchased quantities of corn, and are retailing it out at the same price.

Greens. Patriot.

State Educational Convention.—We invite public attention, and the attention especially of Common School officers, to the following card of the State Superintendent, inviting them to attend the State Educational Convention to be held in Warrenton on the 30th of next month. Much good to the Common School cause must result from these annual meetings of the educators of the children of the State; and we trust that every educator, and every one connected with our Common Schools, who can make it at all convenient to attend, will do so.—*Ral. Standard.*

To the Chairmen of Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools, Committees of Examination, and all others interested officially or as teachers in Common Schools in N. Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: Many of you doubtless are aware that the State Educational Association of North Carolina meets in Warrenton on Tuesday the 30th of June next. The occasion, I need hardly say to you, is one of great importance; and my object in addressing you now is to suggest to you that great good might be immediately accomplished by the presence of many of you at this meeting. To a number of you it will be inconvenient to attend, and I cannot ask you to make great sacrifices for this purpose; but to all who can afford the time and the means, I would make a special and earnest appeal that they endeavor to meet me on the occasion referred to.

The Railroads will charge only half their usual rates of fare, and the attendants will be entertained by the people of Warrenton free of charge; and as the place is accessible and healthy, and the time a favorable one, I do hope that many of you will avail yourselves of this opportunity of forming each other's acquaintance, of comparing views and experience, and of counseling together, and with me, your fellow-laborer, for the good of the great cause with which you are connected.

C. H. WILEY,
Sup. Com. Schools in N. C.

May 26, 1857.

Improvements in Capitol Square.—Under a resolution of the last General Assembly his Excellency Gov. Bragg has contracted for a statue of Washington, and preparations are now in progress for placing it in the Capitol Square. The statue is to be of bronze, life size, and is to represent the immortal Father of his Country in Revolutionary citizen's dress, erect, with a cane in his hand. It is to be cast by Mr. W. J. Hubard, of Virginia, from Houdon's marble statue of Washington in the rotunda of the Virginia Capitol. The likeness is said to be the best ever taken. The statue is to be placed midway between the gate and the Southern front of the capitol; and Messrs. Maunder and Campbell, the contractors for the stone work, are now engaged in preparing the pedestal. The cost of the statue will be $10,000.

Mr. Hamilton, professional gardener, is now engaged, also under a resolution of the last General Assembly and the immediate supervision and direction of the Governor, in laying off and improving Capitol Square. Circular and serpentine walks will be made, gravelled, the sides turfed, and the grounds generally improved and embellished. Rustic seats will be placed in the shade of the noble oaks in various parts of the Square.

When these various improvements shall have been completed, Capitol Square, with the magnificent Capitol itself, will present objects of interest and attraction to all, and especially to persons from distant States.

The statue will be erected, and the work on the grounds completed, some time during the ensuing summer.—*Ral. Standard.*

Tax Lists.—We have just printed and sent out, for the Comptroller, the tax lists for 1857. Having heretofore had frequent applications from Clerks for additional copies of the tax lists, we have this year procured suitable paper, and can furnish Clerks or others with any quantity desired. We will send them free of postage for $2 per quire.—*Ral. Standard.*

A Convert to Distribution.—Linn B. Sanders, Esq., a prominent member of the Democratic party, and for the last eight years a member of the General Assembly from the county of Johnston, has come out in a letter in the Raleigh *Standard* in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among all the States. The *Standard* forthwith reads him out of the party.

Wil. Herald.

An assignee of David A. Bokee has sued George Law for $10,000, due for lobby services at Washington. Judge Culver, of the Brooklyn city court, held that money for such services could not be recovered at law.

The London Police.—The total expenses of the London police for the year 1856 amounted to upwards of $2,000,000. The police force constitutes an army of 5,847 men: 18 superintendents, with salaries of $2,100 down to $1,000; 142 inspectors, with salaries of $1,000 to $400; 631 sergeants, with salaries of $500, to $300; and 5,056 constables, whose salaries range from $400 to $200 a year, besides clothing, which is furnished by the authorities.

LATER FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, May 28.—The steamship Arabia with Liverpool dates to the 16th inst., has arrived at this port. The following is a summary of the Commercial news:

Cotton closed steady; sales of the week 70,000 bales. The quotations are: Orleans, fair, 5¾; middling 7 13-16d; Uplands, fair, 5d; middling 13¾d.

Consols closed at 94.

Breadstuffs quiet. Money slightly easier.

Frost.—On Thursday and Friday mornings last, there was considerable frost. In some neighborhoods it was quite destructive to young corn. For two or three days, we have had oppressive warm weather in the day, but cool nights.

Cheraw Gazette.

Living on what we Expect to Make affords much more liberal support, so long as it goes than living on what we have made. A great English humorist says that "ready money is a great check on the imagination." The credit system is a great invention for making people feel and act as though they were rich. It is the baldface and is almost equal to New Jersey champagne. It appears by our exchanges that the traders of Boston complain that their collections in the West do not come in satisfactorily, which they attribute to the fact that the farmers have in consequence of the high prices of produce been excited to indulge in speculation or extravagant expenditure, thinking that the proceeds of the next crop, provided it brings high prices, will justify it. They have acted on the same principle with the merchant that indulges in extravagance, thinking that he can afford it, provided his bills receivable are paid. With the general prevalence of the credit system this idea governs all classes of the community, until, some fine day, the farmer, the merchant, or somebody else is disappointed in his calculations and cannot pay. The consequence is that those who have depended on receiving money from him cannot pay over, and so on through the chapter until some hard dened sinner demands specie from the banks—a run is made, every body suspends, not only specie, but every other kind of payment, and there is for a general banking law is succeeded by the cry for a general bankrupt law.—*Texas Civilian.*

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN

THE Presbyterian Church in North Carolina has long labored under a serious disadvantage from the want of a journal to advocate her claims and represent her interests. It is estimated that only two Presbyterian Weeklies are taken in the bounds of the three Presbyteries. We have 13,000 Communicants, and it is safe to infer that there are 30,000 Presbyterians in principle in the State. Our Synod is the fifth in the Union in point of numbers, and her membership is greater than that of any Synod South or West of Pennsylvania. Our sister States on the North and South, neither of which has a membership as large as ours, publish the Central, and the Southern Presbyterian, for the benefit of their people. The time has come when the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina should likewise do her duty to her children. It is a conceded and important fact, that hundreds of our members will take a State paper who will take no other. The Paper is needed to be the organ of our Synod and Presbyteries—to elevate and enlighten the piety of our membership by diffusing evangelical knowledge—to promote the cause of Education—to develope the talents of our Ministry, and to strengthen the attachment of our people to the soil and sanctuaries of their own State.

If our Church in other States, and other Churches in this State, can supply their members with a Religious journal, why may not we? Are North Carolina Presbyterians inferior in talent, energy and patriotism to their neighbors on the North or South, or to Christians of other denominations at home? With the same or better opportunities of accomplishing this work, shall we leave it undone? In the language of one of our most able and useful Ministers an adopted son of our State, "It ought to have been undertaken 20 years ago, but it is not too late to begin to do right."

In the last two or three months, a fund of about $5000 has been subscribed as a permanent capital. At a meeting of the contributors, held at Greensborough on the 14th of May, Rev. A. Baker, Chairman,—the Paper was unanimously located at Fayetteville, under the name and title of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN. Rev. Wm. N. Mebane and Rev. George McNeill were elected Editors: Rev. Messrs. George McNeill, Wm. N. Mebane, A. Baker, and C. H. Wiley, and Messrs. George McNeill, Sr., John H. Cook and David Murphy were appointed an Executive Committee, to establish the Paper and manage its business affairs.

It is our wish and design to make the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN a journal of the first class, equal to the best in the country in typographical appearance and in adaptation to the wants of our Churches. Its columns will afford the latest intelligence, both foreign and domestic, and special care will be taken to give a full and accurate summary of State news. The name of the Paper is designed to be an exponent of its character and contents. From conviction, it will advocate the conservative, orthodox, Old School doctrines and order of the Church.

Our first appeal is to our own people—to N. C. Presbyterians. Whilst we rely confidently upon their favor, we trust that the native sons of North Carolina who have found homes in other States, and the adopted citizens of our State who form so important an element in our Ministry and membership, will take a deep interest in this enterprise and give it their hearty support.

TERMS: $2 per annum in advance, or on delivery of the first number; $2 50 in six months; $3 at the end of the year. To clubs of 25 or more, paying in advance and when the Paper is sent to one address, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed. Our Ministers and Elders are earnestly desired to act as Agents, and all others friendly to the cause will please assist in procuring as many subscribers as possible, and forward the names, *by August 1st*, to this Office. As soon as 1500 subscribers are obtained, the first number will be issued. If a faithful and vigorous effort is made in the next two months by those who take a lively interest in this work, we will, without doubt, be able to begin the publication at the end of that time with a paying subscription list of at least 2000.

☞ Address, Editors of the North Carolina Presbyterian, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1857. 12-

FISH! FISH!!

75 BBLS. extra No. 1 HERRING, just received on consignment and for sale by

E. F. MOORE.

May 28. 11-3t

STRAYED

FROM the Subscriber on the 8th inst., a light sorrel MARE, with a small blaze in her face, and had when she left a large fresh wound on her jaw and throat, made by the hook of a chain. I will satisfactorily reward any one who will take up and return her to me, or will write me to send for her.

R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, May 27. 11-tf

J. M. Newby,

WITH

D. DEVLIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Elegant Ready-made Clothing.

Nos. 258, 259 AND 260 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

May 25, 1857. 11-3m

Further Supplies of BOOKS.

IVORS, by Miss Sewell; Macaulay's Biographical and Historical Sketches; Norman Leslie; Light and Darkness; Tempest and Sunshine; Perry's Japan Expedition, &c. &c.

Hemans', Scott's and Burns' Poetical Works.

E. J. HALE & SON

May 27.

☞ Harper's Magazine for June just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1857.

HEALTH.—The papers in the Atlantic cities are calling attention to the necessity of precaution against the yellow fever, which is believed to be annually travelling Northward. Equally important is it, we think, from the signs, that every care should be taken in interior towns to guard against pneumonia, bilious fevers, and other diseases which have become unusually prevalent for the last year or two, not only in this place, but in many other parts of this and other States. It is believed by some that there is periodically, at intervals of years, a change in the atmosphere productive of such diseases; and if so, it is probable that no precaution will entirely prevent some degree of sickness. But there is no doubt that cleanliness, and the use of disinfecting agents, especially in towns and cities, will do much to prevent disease, and to mitigate its virulence where it exists. From this time forward, during the Summer and Fall, all such means should be employed, profusely.

A well known physician of Baltimore, has published in Harper's Magazine, for June, a well timed article on yellow fever, which closes as follows:

"The sanitary history of the American Continent since 1850 proves, we think, most conclusively, that we are in the midst of a yellow fever cycle, like those of 1793 and 1819. *For several years to come, the people of the seaboard cities of the country should be more than ever active in the employment of such sanitary regulations as are necessary to avert this plague.*"

We do not wish to alarm any one unnecessarily, but may it not be supposed, that the condition of the atmosphere which produces yellow fever in the seaboard cities, will produce bilious fevers of a virulent type in the interior?

A SENSIBLE MAN.—We have always heard Col. Puryear, the Representative in Congress of the Salem District, spoken of as a good stump speaker and a man of good sense. In both particulars his reputation is sustained by a paragraph which we annex from the Salem Press. It is part of an account of a discussion between Col. P. and his opponent Mr. Scales, a week or two ago. The Press says,—

"Col. Puryear was peculiarly happy in reply to that part of Mr. Scales's speech, in which he had arraigned him for making *no speech* while in Congress, on distribution or any thing else. He said he would inform his young friend, without meaning any disrespect, that if he, (Scales,) should be elected, he would find plenty of men who knew just twenty times as much upon that subject as he did, and that any speech he might make would be like a fourpence in a purse of guineas. Besides, every speech made cost the people about $7,000, and if the people desired Mr. Scales's speeches at *that price*, taking the sample they had just heard as a *fair specimen*, they would send him on and let him make them. As for himself, he could not promise them to make any speeches, as he had not the vanity to place so high an estimate on any thing he might be able to say."

We no not think that Mr. Scales would find it useful again to complain that Mr. Puryear does *not* speak. His complaint will rather be that he *does* speak, and with so keen a point.

Mr. Puryear is right. There are too many speeches at $7,000 each. Not one in a hundred of them is worth a tithe of the cost. They are generally made, not to effect any public good, but to advance the interests of the speaker, and that at a public cost.

Our old and excellent Representative, the Hon. Edmund Deberry, was another sensible man like Col. Puryear. We all know that he could speak, and to the purpose; that he had a large fund of practical information, and a long experience in public affairs; that he was greatly esteemed by his associates in Congress, even the most eminent of them, such as Henry Clay, John Q. Adams, Millard Fillmore, &c. And yet Mr. Deberry never made a speech in Congress. We suppose that many a young aspirant ("a fourpence in a purse of guineas,") looked down upon the honored associate of such men, with something of contempt because he never spoke in Congress, though he knew twenty times as much as themselves.

CADET ANNIVERSARY.—The Fayetteville Cadets, Capt. Anderson, celebrated their first anniversary on Saturday last by a parade and target firing. They turned out in full force, with rifles, not having yet succeeded in obtaining from the Government the Cadet muskets; and presented a handsome appearance, performing their marches and manœuvers with great precision.

There were three prizes for the best marksmen, 1st an elegant copy of Perry's Japan Expedition, (the Congress edition,) in three quarto volumes, beautifully illustrated; presented by a gentleman of this place. 2d. a large and beautifully dressed Cake, presented by Mrs. Wm. G. Matthews. 3d. a bowl of luscious Strawberries, by Mrs. Wm. B. Wright.

Orderly Sergeant Jas. C. Smith took the first prize, his average shots being 2⅝ inches.

1st Lieut. Edward J. Hale, Jr., took the second. Average 3 5-16 inches.

Private Bond English Sedbury took the 3d. Average 3 11-16.

Orderly Sergeant Smith made the best single shot, ½ inch. Capt Anderson the 2d, 1¼ inches. Lieut Hale the 3d, 2¼.

The prizes were presented, in an appropriate address, by R. P. Buxton, Esq.

There were 50 shots in the target, out of 85, the target being only 2 feet diameter. Distance 50 yards. The shooting was very good, considering the weight of the guns and the small size of some of those who had to shoot, off hand.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—In addition to the notice of the Annual meeting, which we publish to-day, we are requested to ask all Teachers and others who propose to attend the Convention, to write to that effect to Dr. Wm. M. Johnston or Professor E. E. Parham, Warrenton.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.—We cheerfully give place to the communication of "A Subscriber," though we think he has discovered, before this, if he has read the sketch of Dr. Hawks's Charlotte Address, that he is mistaken in several particulars.

1st. It *has* been denied that there was any Declaration of Independence at Charlotte on the 20th of May 1775.

2d. The *form* of the Declaration was *not* lost; it was in the hands of several persons besides Brevard.

3d. Mr. Bancroft did not find the Declaration in England.

4th. He did find, we believe, the resolutions of the 30th May, (ten days after the Declaration,) but *they* had not, so far as is known, been forwarded to the Continental Congress, nor thence transmitted to the British government. The British government never was, so far as is known, in possession of the Mecklenburg Declaration. It had possession of the resolves of the 30th May, but not through Congress. They were forwarded to England by Gov. Wright of Georgia, and probably by others. These resolutions (of the 30th) are *not* in the Revised Code.

5th. Our correspondent appears to regard the Mecklenburg *Declaration* as something else than the resolutions in the Revised Code. In this he has fallen into a singular mistake. Those resolutions *are* the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The proof is incontrovertible, we think, that they are authentic; that they were adopted on the 20th May 1775; and that Mr. Jefferson wrote his National Declaration thirteen months after. It is probable that Mr. Jefferson had seen them. But it is also probable that the noble language in which they "dissolved the political bands which have connected us to the mother country," and pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their most sacred honor," was also the common language of that day, abounding as it did with great intellects and true patriots. One might almost as well be accused of plagiarism when he tells of the "devouring element" consuming a house. It is the set phrase, as the language of the two Declarations was doubtless the common language of that period. That the country generally should have heard nothing of this Mecklenburg Declaration for thirty years, is not at all wonderful, when we consider the few means which North Carolina had to display her treasures, and the poor use made even of what means she had. But it is wonderful that an intelligent, educated gentleman, as our correspondent is, should have fallen into the mistakes which to us seem so palpable. If God spares the life of the Historian of North Carolina, there will not long be room for doubt on such matters.

6th. The "Resolutions" spoken of by our correspondent, are the very things whose verity was denied by Mr. Jefferson, and is still denied by his Virginia worshippers. We also say that their authenticity is indisputable. And when our correspondent claims *that*, he claims all that we have contended for, and overthrows his whole theory of the National Declaration having preceded the Mecklenburg Declaration, and formed the model for it. He thereby rightly contends that the reverse is true.

While on this subject, it may be well to notice a paragraph in a long article in the Petersburg Express of the 20th ult., the day of the Mecklenburg Celebration, and of course before the Editor had seen the synopsis of Dr. Hawks's Address. Speaking of a Lecture by Dr. Hawks in New York in 1852, on the same subject, the Express says,—

"One argument on which Dr. Hawks relies as strengthening the probability of the Declaration at Charlotte is drawn from time. He says that the news was brought there on the very day of the Declaration that there had been bloodshed at Lexington—so runs the tradition—and that fired by the startling intelligence, the Carolinians declared themselves independent of Great Britain at once by acclamation. And as confirmatory evidence of the exact time of the receipt of this intelligence, he refers to a letter of Richard Caswell, one of the North Carolina delegates to the Continental Congress, who met the express from Massachusetts in this city, on the 1st day of May, from which point Dr. Hawks thinks that it pretty surely took about nineteen days for the news to reach Charlotte. Making every allowance for the tardiness of travel in 1775, we must suppose the Dr. to be wrong, for we know by a publication of the "Documentary History of the American Revolution," made by R. W. Gibbes, of South Carolina, that the news of the battle of Lexington was received overland in Charleston as early as the 10th of May, and it is difficult to imagine that it required ten days longer to go from Petersburg to Charlotte than from Petersburg to Charleston."

It is the Express, and not Dr. Hawks, which is wrong. The Doctor is in possession of an original paper, on which is endorsed the day and hour of the arrival of the express which carried the news of the battle of Lexington, at every town from Philadelphia to Charleston. And whilst it is very true that he arrived at Charleston the 10th of May 1775, yet it is also true that the news was carried from Charleston to Charlotte (not from Petersburg to Charlotte,) and that it arrived at Charlotte on the 20th of May.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The democrats are supposed to have gained in the election last Thursday. They could not gain much, for they had nearly every thing before. Richmond city, however, which used to be regarded as the Gibraltar of whiggery, has caved in, and given a democratic majority.

It is reported that one democrat in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands has been elected to Congress, over a regular democrat.

THE GLORY OF WASHINGTON, said Daniel Webster, "is as durable as his principles, as lasting as truth and virtue themselves. While the hundreds whom party excitement, and temporary circumstances, and casual combinations have raised into transient notoriety, sink again, like their bubbles, bursting and dissolving into the great ocean, Washington's fame is like the rock which bounds that ocean, and at whose feet its billows are destined to break harmlessly forever."

SUMMER RESORTS.—Health and pleasure seekers in this section will find a pleasant description of Mt. Airy and its surroundings in the preceding page. Mount Vernon Springs in Chatham County, Piedmont Springs in Stokes County, and Catawba County White Sulphur Springs offer pleasant inducements through our advertising columns. We have no personal acquaintance with the merits of either place, but we have heard all of them well spoken of.

We are requested to state that the Annual Address at the Examination of the Johnston Male and Female Academies, (on the 24th, 25th and 26th inst.) will be delivered on the 26th by Erwin A. Thompson, Esq. of Goldsborough. On the preceding evening, (the 25th) the Rev. P. W. Archer, of the N. C. Conference, will preach a Sermon. On the 26th there will be a splendid dinner furnished, free to all.

WAR ON A SMALL SCALE.—The Indians in Florida who are giving the Government so much trouble number 170 men and boys capable of bearing arms. Gen. Harney, an able and distinguished officer, with a large force of regulars and volunteers, has been after these 170 Indians with a sharp stick since January 1st. All his operations are said to have been marked by unusual skill and energy. The result so far is, that five of the Indians have been killed, and three women and two children have been captured! This is all, except that the captives report that the Indians have been kept constantly on the wing; never stopping an hour in security, and with no time to plant.

The Florida paper which mentions these facts, in a long article on the subject, says that the Indians can now be gotten rid of if operations are continued during the summer; the Indians having held out thus long with the anticipation that, as usual, operations would be suspended during the summer months and enable them to take a fresh start.

OLDEN TIMES.—Our antiquarian (not antiquated) friend, Col. John MacRae, called in at our office a few days ago with a handful of venerable looking papers, a few of the many memorials of other days which he has preserved, now become rare and curious.

Prominent among them was the celebrated "Coffin Handbill," which some enemy of Gen. Jackson, more zealous than wise, got up for the purpose of defeating his election to the Presidency.

"Some guns there are, that,
"Whether aimed at duck or plover,
"Shoot wide, and kick their owners over."

The Coffin Handbill is certainly a sorry looking affair. Printed on mean dark paper, embellished with 23 coffins, big and little, representing as many individuals whom Jackson was said to have shot or hanged (under "the 2d section,") and bordered with wide black lines, it was doubtless considered an extinguisher upon Gen. Jackson's hopes of the Presidency; but, like the celebrated "Log cabin and Hard Cider" sneer at Gen. Harrison, it did as much as any other one thing to elect him. There is therefore a moral in it, which politicians may read with profit.

Next we found a Wilmington Gazette of Nov. 5th, 1810, published by Hasell & McGrath, a small dark brown sheet, containing advertisements of merchants and others of a past generation, whose names are well remembered.

Then we had a "Roll of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, for 1817," printed at the Observer Office, during the first year of the existence of this paper. It contains 101 names, of whom the large number of 24 are still in the land of the living.

A pamphlet printed in Alexandria, in the year 1800, "the Will of Gen. George Washington." A friend who had occasion to inquire for this will, could not find it in any Life of Washington, or other book, but fortunately found this pamphlet copy in Col. MacRae's hands. It fills 21 printed pages, with 9 more of a schedule and description of property directed to be sold. This property, Gen. Washington himself valued at $530,000. Among this is upwards of 50,000 acres of land, with lots in Washington, Alexandria, &c., bank and other stocks, 108 horses and mules, 329 head of cattle, 640 sheep, and "a large stock of hogs, the precise number unknown." Besides all which, he left his own family negroes free, and devised to his wife and relatives property worth probably half a million more.

The will is in many respects interesting.

The next paper in the budget is one connected with the great fire in this town on the 29th of May 1831, by which 600 houses were destroyed—the 26th Anniversary of which occurred on Friday last. It is a printed copy of a Hymn, sung in the Churches in this place on a day of Prayer and Fasting appointed immediately after that fire. We have forgotten who was the author of the Hymn, but it is so beautiful that we feel inclined to republish it. Here it is:—

HYMN

FOR A FAST-DAY, ON ACCOUNT OF FIRE.

Eternal God! our humbl'd souls
Low in Thy presence bow:
With all Thy magazines of wrath,
How terrible art thou!

Fann'd by Thy breath, huge sheets of flame
Do like a deluge pour!
And all our confidence of wealth
Lies moulder'd in an hour!

Led on by Thee, in horrid pomp,
Destruction rears its head;
And blacken'd walls, and smoking heaps
Through all our streets are spread.

Deep in our dust, we lay us down,
And mourn Thy righteous ire;
Yet bless that hand of guardian love,
Which snatch'd us from the fire.

O, that the hateful dregs of sin,
Like dross, were perish'd there;
That, in fair lines, our purer souls,
Might Thy bright image bear.

So might we view, with dauntless eyes,
That last tremendous day
When earth, and seas, and stars, and skies,
In flames shall melt away.

There were in the bundle some political caricatures, of the Jackson and Van Buren era, which were doubtless of much force in their day, but are rather pointless now.

The Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church in this State met in Salisbury on Wednesday last. The Wilmington Herald learns from a letter that the attendance was full, and that E. L. Winslow, Esq., of this place, was re-elected Secretary. The Convention Sermon was preached by Bishop Atkinson. Rev. Dr. Hawks was to preach the Missionary Sermon.

N. C. STOCKS.—$2000 N. C. 6 per cent. stocks sold in New York on Thursday last at 91.

THE STATE FAIR.—The Raleigh Cultivator has published a List of Premiums offered for the next Fair, which is to be held on the 20th to the 23d Oct next. The list may be seen at this office. It is very long.

DEATH.—The death of two U. S. Senators—Butler of S. C. and Bell of N. H.—within 24 hours, is remarkable. One-thirtieth part of the whole body, (excluding vacancies.)

Of Senator Bell we know but little. But Senator Butler had been eleven years in the Senate, where he was greatly esteemed as a man of talents, integrity, and kindly impulses.

Dr. Hawks's History.—We see in nearly every one of our State exchanges, something said about Dr. Hawks's History. Nearly every editor in the State has seen a copy, and nearly every bookseller has them for sale; but we have neither seen nor heard of a copy in this part of the State. We are very anxious to see a copy of the work, and have enquired of every person whom we thought might probably have one, but there is not a single copy, to our knowledge, in Beaufort. Where are the Agents?—*Beaufort Journal.*

Aye, where are the Agents? The General Agent has made unceasing efforts for months past, to get an agent in every Congressional District, indeed in every county; but competent persons for such a business are hard to find. In Yankee-dom they are "plenty as blackberries," and do a good business. The General Agent is now absent, but we think he engaged a sub-agent for the Beaufort Congressional District.

NEW POST OFFICE.—Howell's, Robeson Co., N. C., B. A. Howell, Postmaster.

MATERNAL INFLUENCE.—Well did Gov. Swain say, "The hand that rocks the cradle rocks the world." A friend from the country has shown us a recent letter from a student at Chapel Hill, now about to be graduated, to his mother, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:—

"The sun has never risen and set on that day in which I did not think of you, and I know that it would do you good to know what influence those thoughts have exerted over my conduct while in College. Often when the temptations were strong to wander from the paths of morality; when the enticements of the intoxicating glass were most inviting, and virtue seemed almost ready to yield to vice, have thoughts of you been as guardian angels to me. I would stop to think what my mother would think of this, and how it would make her heart bleed. This thought alone was sufficient to break the charm of the most alluring temptation. Nor have your tender warnings been spent in vain, for they have had their influence; and I now only hope that they may never cease to have it. Surely a kind word is never spoken in vain."

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.

Walker in New Orleans.—Walker and Staff, by invitation, visited the Amphitheatre last night. The place was densely crowded. He was greeted enthusiastically.

His friends say that he will return in thirty days, with plenty of money and means.

The Crops.—The wheat crop generally continues to promise an abundant yield. Harvest, owing to the season, will be several weeks later than usual, but we sincerely hope the crop may escape all the disasters to which it is subject.

Salem Press.

Colin McRae.—The above is the title of a new barque that arrived in our port yesterday from Belfast, Maine, at which place she was built. The C. McRae is intended as a pioneer packet between this port and Liverpool, and is of the following dimensions: Length of keel 115 feet; length over all 119 feet 4 inches; breadth of beam 27 feet 8 inches; depth of hold 11 feet 8 inches; about 400 tons capacity, and will carry 3,500 barrels. She is well built, well furnished, and complete in every particular, and bears at her prow a full-sized figure of a Highland Chief, in full dress.

The Colin McRae is owned one-half by J. & D. McRae & Co., and the other half by Wm. Neff & Sons, of this town, and the Captain; and is named in compliment to the father of Gen. Alexander and Col. John McRae of this place. Of her Captain, John C. Bramhall, late of the brig Mary McRae, who is so well and favorably known to the shipping portion of our community, it is needless for us to say anything.—*Wil. Her*

MARRIED,

In Stanly county, on the 20th ult., by H. R. West, Esq., Mr. JOEL TYSON to Miss REGINA EFIRD. All of Stanly.

By Rev. C. P. Jones, on the 12th of May, at the residence of John Cox, Esq., in Wayne county, JULIUS C. EASON, Esq., to Miss CHARITY F. COX.

Also, by the same, on the same day, in Johnston county, at the residence of Col. Eason, Dr. JOHN MONK, of Sampson, to Miss EUPHENIA EASON.

In Union county, on the 28th ult., by Eli Liles, Esq., DAVID T. LILES to Miss SUSANNAH, eldest daughter of B. B. Smith, Esq.,—all of Union

In Greensboro', on the 21st May, by the Rev. Cyrus K. Caldwell, WALTER P. CALDWELL, Attorney at Law, of Statesville, to Miss NANNIE E., daughter of Andrew Weatherly, Esq.,

DIED,

On Sunday, the 31st ult., SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of Sarah Jane and the late Willie F. Moore, aged 3 years 3 months and 28 days.

"This lovely bud, so young and fair,
Call'd hence by early doom,
Just came to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise would bloom."—Com.

On Monday last, Mr. ANGUS McDONALD, in the 69th year of his age.

Near Pittsborough, on Saturday the 23d ult. after a lingering illness of consumption, Mrs. SARAH ANN TORRENCE, eldest daughter of the late Hon. John D. Toomer.

On the 21st inst., near Harrison's Creek P. O., after an illness of several months, Mrs. CHARLOTTE, consort of Arthur Melvin, Esq., aged fifty years. She was a member of the Baptist Church for many years before her death, and died in full assurance of a blissful immortality.

On the 16th inst., in Haywood, Chatham county, N. C., Mrs. JACKOBINA HUGHES, aged about 26 years, leaving an infant some three days old. In the death of this interesting lady, society has lost an ornament, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, a worthy and amiable member.

☞ OBITUARY NOTICES, exceeding ten lines in length, and all resolutions of respect, &c. &c., are charged as advertisements.

The Hon. Fayette McMullin, of Virginia, has accepted the position of Governor of Washington Territory, not long since tendered to him by President Buchanan.

Reverse of Fortune.—Compare the splendid apostrophe of Burke to Maria Antoinette, in the day of her radiant state and loveliness, with the annexed entry made by the sexton in the records of the Madelaine: "Paid seven francs for a coffin for the *Widow Capet*."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 1.

BACON—	15½ a 15½	LARD,—	16 a 17
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	13¾ a 14	Cuba	58 a 59
Ordin to mid.	11 a 12½	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	8 50 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 00 a 00
Super.	8 25 a 0 00	Apple do.	75 00
Fine,	8 00 a	Whiskey,	55 a 60
Scratched,	7 75 a	WOOL—	18 a 20
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	0 00 a 1 25	Yellow dip,	2 20 a 0 00
Wheat,	0 00 a 0 00	Virgin,	3 75 a 0 00
Oats,	70 a 0	Hard,	1 20 a 0 00
Peas,	1 35 a 1 50	Spirits,	40 a 00
Rye,	1 15 a 1 20		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts this morning 25,000 to 30,000 lbs. Prices unchanged.

Cotton—No change to report.

Flour—Upward tendency.

Corn—We advance our figures.

Peas—Quite scarce.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin Turpentine $4 25, yellow dip 2 70, hard 1 70. Spirits 44. No. 1 Rosin $5 to $7. Common 1 30. Tar 1 35 to 1 40. A cargo of Eastern Hay selling at 1 37 to 1 40. A cargo of Lime selling at 1 35 to 1 40.

At New York, Southern Flour firm, with upward tendency, 7 50 to $9. Southern Corn $1 to 1 03. Middling upland Cotton 14½. Spirits Turpentine 50 to 51. Common Rosin 1 90.

At Charlestor, Cotton 11½ to 14½.

At Cheraw, cotton 11 to 14½. Receipts of the week 68 bales; previously 17,956 bales.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,840,038 bales, against 3,357,379 last year. Decrease 517,341.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. May 25, 27, 28 and 30, Strs. Rowan, Magnolia and Fanny, with Passengers and goods for E Rose, A A McKethan, A G Thornton, D & W McLaurin, P P Johnson, R D Dickson, Cane Creek Co, Mr Kemp, T S Lutterloh, H McLean, J L Bryant, M B Gillis, J B Troy, D Kivit, R Mitchell, J N Smith, O Houston, J W Baker, J H Pritchett, S T Hawley & Son, H & E J Lilly, J W Lett, J Shaw, Beaver Creek Co, Dr J F Foushee, J J Hale & Son, D Murphy, J H Roberts & Co, C A Haigh & Sons, W C Troy, R E Heide, C Harmsen, R Jones, S J Hinsdale, Rockfish Co, T B Baldwin, E Lilly, J M Morrison, T McDaniel, J W Powers & Co, Rev W H Roberts, G Lauder, W N Tillinghast. Mrs M Banks, R D Green, D Ray, W McLean, L McNeil, A Graham, Fayetteville Mills.

May 27.—Str. J R Grist, with goods for R D Green, P P Johnson, H A London.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 28.—Brig Lincoln Webb from New York; Schr. Eleanor from New York. 29.—Barque Colin McRae fm Belfast, Me.; Schr Eclipse fm New York, E J Talbot fm Camden, Me., Frank Thompson fm Baltimore.

Dedication of the new building for Phœnix Lodge No. 8, A. Y. M., on Wednesday 24th June 1857, being the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist.

The Craft will assemble at the Lodge on that day at 8 o'clock A. M., where the dedicatory ceremonies peculiar to the order and the occasion, will take place.

After which a procession will be formed to proceed to a place, (hereafter to be designated,) to hear an address by Bro. James Banks, at 11 o'clock A. M. The public are respectfully invited to hear the Address.

This being finished the procession will return to the Lodge.

We extend a cordial invitation to our Sister Lodges and all Brothers in good standing, to unite with us in the services on that day.

JAMES McDANIEL,
W. WHITEHEAD,
H. C. LUCAS,
Com. of Arrangement.

June 1, 1857. 12-2w

Argus and Carolinian copy 2 weeks.

A Large and Fresh Supply of Butter, Boston, Pic-Nic, Lemon, Soda and Fancy CRACKERS. Just received and for sale at

BANKS's Confectionary,
Green Street.

☞ Seven Hundred fresh COCOA-NUTS, just to hand.

May 30. 12-2w

NOTICE.

FROM this date and until further notice, the wholesale price of Candies at the Confectionary on Green street will be Twenty-two Cents per Pound, CASH. We have to raise the price to correspond with the present high prices of Sugar.

M. BANKS, Agent.

May 30, 1857. 12-2w

The Depot, for the present, of the Coal Fields Rail Road,

WHICH is to terminate in the town of Fayetteville, is two doors below S. J. Hindale's Drug Store, where you can deposite your money in exchange for Spring Clothing, at low prices.

New Clothes are great promoters of Piety.

A new Coat or a new pair of Pants will induce a man to go to Church three times on Sunday, who was in the habit of going only once. That's so.

A. J. WOODWARD, Market Square.

Town papers copy once.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Plantation in Robeson County, immediately on the road from Fayetteville to Lumberton, 20 miles from the former and 13 miles from the latter place. There are 1046 Acres, of which 200 are in a good state of cultivation, and includes a good Dwelling and out-houses, and two wells of good water.

Those wishing to buy will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to sell, and will make the terms easy.

WM. McMILLAN,
Philadelphus P. O.

May 30. 1tpd

EQUITY LAND SALE.

WILL be sold, by order of the Court of Equity, on Monday the 22d day of June next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, upon the petition of the heirs at law of Margaret McPhail, Thirty-three Acres of Land, on the East side of Cape Fear, on the Big Savannah, or Swamp, near land belonging to Alexander Eliott and Jesse H. Holly.

Terms: six months, with interest from date; bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk and Master.

May 29. 12-3t

☞ The friends of Robert Gilliam announce him as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County. Election in August next.

May 22. 10-

☞ We are authorised to announce JESSE T. WARDEN as a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court.

May 20. 9-

☞ We are authorised to announce JOHN W. BAKER, Jr., as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland.

May 20. 9-

4th JULY.

THE citizens of Fayetteville are requested to meet at the Town Hall this afternoon at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the Celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence.

R. P. BUXTON, Mayor.

June 1, 1857. 1t

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of Deed of Trust executed to me by E. C. Hall, dec'd, I will expose to public sale on Wednesday 10th inst., at the Market House, at 12 o'clock noon, a negro man, TOM, aged about 35 years.

J. H. HALL, Trustee.

June 1, 1857. 12-2ti

Robeson County Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale NINETY-ONE ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, lying on the East side of Lumber River, and adjoining the lands of James McEachin, Peter A. McEachin and others. The land is located in a moral, enterprising neighborhood. It is very well timbered, and is surpassed by no land in this section of country for agricultural purposes.

Persons wishing to purchase a small *valuable* farm, are invited to *call over* and see for themselves.

ANGUS GILCHRIST.

Gilopolis, Robeson Co., N. C., May 23. 12*4w

Five Cents and no thanks.

NOTICE.

RANAWAY on the 12th of the present month, EVERETT MAY alias HALL, who was bound to me according to law, in the county of Chatham. He is about seventeen years of age. I hereby forewarn all persons from employing the said boy or crediting him on my account, as I will deal with them according to law.

ROB'T DORSETT.

May 20, 1857. 12*3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, on the 26th day of May 1857, taken Letters of Administration according to law on the estate of William J. McDiarmid, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Debtors to said estate will please make payment immediately.

D. W. McLEAN, Administrator.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 25th day of June next, the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, at the residence of Mrs. McDiarmid, near Floral College, the perishable property belonging to the estate of William J. McDiarmid, dec'd, consisting of one first rate Mare, one Buggy and Harness, Rockaway and Harness, one Family Carriage and Harness, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Six months credit will be given: bond with approved security will be required. Sale to continue from day to day until all is disposed of.

—ALSO—

On Saturday the 27th day of June next, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, the subscriber will sell one fire-proof Safe, nearly new, and other articles too tedious to mention. Same conditions as above.

D. W. McLEAN, Adm'r.

May 28, 1857. 12-4t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., June 1, 1857:

D J Ammons, N M Anderson, Charles Andrews.
H C Bronson, Peter Bolton, John Bryand.
Winniford A E Canada, Jas B Carver, Edmond Chavers, Wm J Cowan, John Carter.
Mrs L C Drake, Michael Darrock.
Martha J Edwards.
Lazarus Felts, A J Fitch, Thos Flowers, Mr Fells.
Col H R Horn, Arthur Horn, Martha Herring.
Matthew Jordon, James Jennings.
Wm J Kelly, A G Kern, John J Kraws, Arch'd Keithan.
Mayer Mayer, Mary B Murphy, Ann McDonald, Louisa F. McIntosh, Alexdr McKethan, Catharine McCoy, Elise McDonald, Colon McFadyen, Sarah McDonald.
James Simons, R Street.
Miss S M Taylor, Calvin Thames.
Holliday & Ware, Neal Wilkinson, Henry T Whitehead, Mrs John Wilkinson.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1857.

Original Attachment,—Levied on 124 Acres of Land, more or less.

Green Lissenby, William Crowder, T. Redfearn & Co., John Stacy & Co., vs. Holden S. Lissenby.

IN these cases it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has removed himself beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served on him, It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him, and the property levied on condemned to be sold for plaintiffs' claims.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clerk.

12*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1857.

John G. Smith, Adm'r of Elizabeth Bittle vs. John H. Bittle, Mary Hutchison, Catharine Lockhart and Judith Bittle.

Petition for an Account and Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants John H. Bittle and Catharine Lockhart reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, commanding them to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office at Wadesborough, the second Monday in April A. D. 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

12*6w] J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1857.

Lydia Cason vs. John R. Cason, James F. Cason, Elijah H. Cason, John R. Duncan and wife Elizabeth W., Lydia W. Hubbard, William B. Jarman and wife Liddy and Andrew B. Cason.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John R. Duncan and wife Elizabeth W., Lydia W. Hubbard and Elijah H. Cason are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

12*6t] J. WHITE, Clerk.

R. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

59-itf] NEW YORK.

Dr. Hawks's History OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the 1st volume of this valuable work, which has received the highest commendation wherever it has been read, not only for its literary execution but for its typographical getting up. It may be obtained, either from us or from our General Agent for the State, H. W. Horne of this place, or any of his Assistant Agents. The price varies according to style of binding: In handsome cloth $1 25; in Library Sheep $1 50; in half Calf $1 75. IT IS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH. None will be charged, either by ourselves or our Agents. A liberal discount will be made where quantities are taken to sell again.

It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, on receipt of the price and 24 cents to pay postage.

The 2d volume is in course of preparation. There will probably be four or five volumes in all. The succeeding volumes will probably contain about 500 pages each, and will be sold at a proportionally higher price, viz: half a cent a page for the cloth binding, 25 cents additional for sheep and 50 cents additional for the half calf binding.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, April 29, 1857.

P. S. The Agent and his Assistants design to visit every county in the State, with the book, as soon as convenient. In the mean time, orders to him or to us, accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt attention.

AT A MEETING

OF the Commissioners of the Cheraw Coal Fields Rail Road, held in Carthage, on the 27th April, 1857, it was unanimously

Resolved, That Books of subscription of Stock for the construction of a Rail Road from Cheraw, S. C., by Carthage in Moore County, N. C., to some point in the Coal Fields on Deep River, be opened on the 1st day of June at Carbonton on Deep River, under the direction of Dr. Chas. Chalmers, Dr. Wm. Hays, D. G. Campbell and Wm. D. Harrington; at Carthage, under the direction of D. Turner, W. B. Richardson, Sam'l Barrett, Col. John Morrison and S. C. Bruce; at Rockingham, (Richmond County,) under the direction of Col. H. W. Harrington, Wm. P. Leak, R. S. McDonald and Walter F. Leak; at Troy, (Montgomery County,) under the direction of Samuel H. Christian, John S. Chambers, Robt. A. Chambers and D. S. Pemberton; at Cheraw, S. C., under the direction of D. Malloy, J. C. Wadsworth, Robt. Kendall and J. M. Threadgill; at Bennettsville, under the direction of Jas. Gillespie, B. F. Pegues, Chas. Irby and J. W. Harrington; at Chesterfield Court House, under the direction of Dr. T. E. Powe, W. L. T. Prince, E. J. Wadhill and A. McQueen; at Darlington Court House, under the direction of J. D. Wilson. Dr. Thos. Smith, W. C. Bruce, T. A. Dargan and Edgar Charles; at Charleston, S. C., under the direction of Dr. S. H. Dickson, Rev. P. N. Lynch, E. L. Ariens and Joshua Lazarus, and kept open until ordered to be closed by the Commissioners.

Ordered that this notice be published in the North Carolina Argus, until the 1st day of July, 1857, with the request that the Fayetteville Observer, North Carolinian, Cheraw Gazette, Pee Dee Herald, Charleston Mercury, and Charleston Courier, copy up to that date.

S. C. BRUCE, Chairman.

JOHN MORRISON, Secretary.
April 27, 1857. 6-tIJ

SELECT MALE SCHOOL
AT OXFORD, N. C.

THIS School, which hitherto has enjoyed a high degree of prosperity under the conduct of J. H. Horner, A. M., by whom it was originally established, will be re-opened on the 15th of July, and arranged to prepare boys for advanced classes in the University.

For this purpose, Prof. A. G. Brown, whose reputation is well known as a Teacher of the Ancient Classics during the last thirteen years at Chapel Hill, will be associated with the present Principal, and Rev. T. J. Horner will continue to be an assistant Instructor.

The School, as thus organized, is designed to be permanent and of the highest grade. As it is divided into a few classes pursuing a regular course of studies, considerable time will be devoted to examination and lecture upon the subject of every lesson by each instructor in his own department.

Important advantages have been secured by the establishment of a Literary Society, with its library, and an efficient system of discipline, in which especial attention is given to the habits and deportment of the young men, when not engaged in the immediate duties of the School.

Its location is very eligible; the climate of Oxford is excellent, and the commodious building lately erected, stands on an eminence in a beautiful grove, beyond the corporate limits of the town and near the residence of the Principal and other private families, who will accommodate the Students with board.

Two terms of twenty weeks each, coinciding with those of the University, compose the scholastic year, and the price of board and tuition is ninety dollars a term.

Applications should be made as early as practicable, accompanied in every instance with a statement of the age and proficiency of the applicant.

April 24, 1857. 2-t15dy

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.

THE REGULAR Annual Convocation of this body will be held in Wilmington on Monday, the first day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are requested to be punctual in sending their representatives, as matters of much importance are to be acted on.

THOS. B. CARR, Grand Sec'y.

May 4. 5-tm

Further Supplies of Books.

THE AMERICAN CITIZEN, by Bishop Hopkins; Praed's Poetical Works; Milledollus, from Notes and Queries; Mackey's Lexicon of Free-Masonry; Dictionary of Poetical Quotations; Mitchell's Travellers' Guide; Questions to Jacobus' Notes; Medical Books; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 2, 1857.

NEW SUPPLY OF STATIONERY.

WE are just receiving further supplies of
STATIONERY,
Embracing Letter, Bath Post, Note and Cap Papers, in great variety; English and French Envelopes, white and colored; Tissue Paper, Gillott's and Perry's Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Red Ink Pens, Ebony Rulers, Ivory and Boxwood Pocket Rulers, Mathematical Instruments in cases, Hand Clips, Pink Tape, Quills, Pen Racks, White Rubber, Sand Boxes, &c.; Banker's Cases, Pocket Memorandums and Pocket Books; Yankee and French Pencil Sharpeners; Cloth Stretchers, for marking with indelible ink; Rodgers' Pen Knives; Portfolios; Maynard & Noyes and Davids' Inks, &c. Also, 1 Case superior English SLATES, assorted sizes.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 2, 1857.

BOOTS & SHOES.

WE have received a large portion of our Spring and Summer Stock,
Consisting of a general assortment of Gents', Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes, embracing a variety of styles and qualities, —with a general assortment of Servants' Shoes.

—ALSO—

TRUNKS; Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding SKINS; LASTS; SHOE THREAD; PEGS, &c., which we offer cheap for Cash or to prompt customers.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

April 6, 1857. 96-2m

A VALUABLE LAW BOOK.

ADDISON on Contracts, with Notes and References to American cases, by Edward Ingersoll. 1 large vol. 1200 pages.

Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, says that "this is the best book on the subject, I ever had in my hands."

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

April 20.

The Fayetteville Ice House

WILL be opened for the accommodation of Customers to-morrow and after, at 5 o'clock, A. M., and close at 8 o'clock.

ISHAM BLAKE.

April 29 3-1m

DOCTOR FRANK WILLIAMS'S
CELEBRATED RYE WHISKEY!

THE subscriber has made arrangements to keep a supply of the Genuine Article, and is the only Agent for the sale of the above brand of A No. 1 Rye Whiskey in this place.

ROBT MITCHELL.

May 4, 1857. 5tf

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th of December, 1852, a negro boy named DENNIS. Said boy was about twenty-one years of age when he left, and weighed about 140 or 150 pounds. He is dark complected, round faced, full jawed, slightly bow-legged, round shouldered, leans forward when he walks, and is very intelligent. He has a scar on the inside of one thigh, caused by a wound received in a fall from a tree. I have reason to believe that he has been in the counties of Johnston, Harnett, Cumberland and Bladen, and in the towns of Averasboro' and Fayetteville, where he passed for a free man, under the assumed names of Joseph Jacobs, John G. Williams and William Caldwell, and at times followed the occupation of a ditcher. I have also been informed that he left Raleigh in a buggy with an Irishman, probably under a promise of being taken to a free State.

I will pay a reward of $100 for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him, if taken within this State; $200 if taken out of the State; and also $100 for proof sufficient to convict any white person with having harbored him, whether in or out of this State.

W. G. STRICKLAND.

Raleigh, May 5, 1857. 5-3m

M. FAULK

Has just received a large and fancy assortment of BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' Gaiters, Satin and Colored; Ladies' and Gents' DANCING SHOES of a new and beautiful pattern, and every style of article in his line.

His stock is choice and carefully selected by himself, and buyers will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of Gillespie and Franklin streets.

April 21, 1857. 1tf

SECOND SPRING STOCK.

STARR & WILLIAMS

HAVE now in Store their Second Stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, which they will offer to the Wholesale Trade very low for CASH, or on the usual time to prompt paying buyers.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 24, 1857. 2tf

Town papers copy.

COLOR-TYPES AND AMBROTYPES.

THE Subscriber has taken the Rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Nott, over Beasley & Houston's Grocery Store, where he will be happy to wait on those who wish a good likeness of themselves or friends.

P. S. I would *particularly* call the attention of the public to the **COLOR-TYPE**, which in point of beauty far surpasses any thing in the shape of a Daguerreotype or Photograph, and is but little interior, it not fully equal to the finest miniature painting on ivory, which it very much resembles.

Pictures taken in cloudy weather as well as fair.

M. M. FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 22, 1857. 1-tf

2,800 Acres of Land
FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit.

SMITH & ELLIOT.

April 6, 1857. 97-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for YOUNG NEGROES. Letters addressed to either of us at Laurinburgh, Richmond county, will have prompt attention.

D. C. McINTYRE.
DANIEL M. McLAURIN.

Laurinburgh, Dec. 26, 1856. 68tf

New Goods.

THE undersigned have received into Store their recent purchases of

GOODS,

Embracing a large and general stock of
Groceries and Hardware,
Which they will sell on their usual accommodating terms.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 4, 1857. 87tf

NEW GOODS.

We have received our Stock of
Spring and Summer Goods,
To which we call the attention of Buyers. Our goods are all new, and have been selected with considerable taste. And we will sell as cheap as any House in the State.

MOORE & BRO.

March 25, 1857. 93-

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer JAMES R. GRIST, with Lighters, having changed owners, will continue to run between Fayetteville and Wilmington, stopping at intermediate Landings. Prompt personal attention will be given to all Freight entrusted to my care.

PETER P. JOHNSON, Agent.

March 18, 1857. 99-2m

Spring Trade, 1857.
B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful and well selected Stock of
Spring and Summer Goods,
Comprising a general assortment of all the latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, Lace and Silk Mantles, Embroideries of every description, Crape Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Belts, Hosiery, &c.

—ALSO—

White and colored Linen Drilling,
English and French Drap d'Ete,
Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Irish Linens, Linen Table Cloths,
Towelings and Napkins,
Leghorn, Panama, Cassimere and Moleskin Hats,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Boots, Shoes, and
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers, either at Wholesale or Retail. All persons (and particularly the Ladies) are respectfully requested to give me a call before making their selections.

B. F. PEARCE.

Fayetteville, (Hay St.,) March 12, 1857. 89tf

More New Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of almost every thing in the way of

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Hollow-ware,
—ALSO—
Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Fish, &c.,

Any of which he will sell cheap for Cash, barter for Produce, or on short time. Store recently occupied by Troy & Marsh, near the Dobbin House.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct. 15, 1856. 48tf

Spring Stock, 1857.

E. F. MOORE,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant.
Has just received in Store,

215 Barrels Whiskey and Brandy.
35 " and hhds. of Sugar, ass'td "
75 Sacks Rio Coffee, "
200 " Salt.
50 Boxes Soda Biscuit.
Candles, Soaps, Candles, Snuff, Cigars, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on liberal terms.

March 10, 1857. 89tf

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER supply of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,
BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,

All of which, being purchased by the case, will be offered by Wholesale or Retail at LOW PRICES.

March 24, 1857. 92tf

MOLASSES.

HHDS just received and for sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 27. 51-

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

M. W. HORN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1856 64-

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my **PLANTATION** on the West side of Cape Fear, 2 miles below Fayetteville. I would sell 500 acres or more; it consists of River Swamp and Sand Hill Land.

Also my House and Lot on Ramsey Street.
One Lot corner Dick and Person Streets.
One House and Lot corner of Frink's Alley and Orange Street.
10 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.
12 Shares Plank Road Stock.

M. N. LEARY.

Fayetteville, Dec'r 1, 1856. 61tf

NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for
Superior Water Buckets.
He manufactures North Carolina material—he employs North Carolina capital and labor,—and he solicits North Carolina patronage. By giving him a trial, and by comparing his with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he wants.

Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY of this place are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1857. 82-y

Pale and Amber Ale in Bbls. and ½ Bbls.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Dec'r 15, 1856. 65tf

FOR SALE.

A DAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

Negro Clothing.

BLANKETS, KERSEYS, HATS, SHOES, &c. Now receiving.

J. & T. WADDILL.

November 17, 1856. 57tf

FOR SALE.

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire,
Zinc, and Tin Ware and Stoves of various patterns. By

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

Sept. 24. 42-

Further Supplies of Books.

THE Humorous Poetry of the English Language;
Home and the World, by Mrs. Rives of Va.;
Poetical Works and "Rejected Addresses" of Horace and James Smith;
Beaumarchais and his Times;
Confidential Correspondence of Napoleon and Josephine;
The Lady's Almanac for 1857;
Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations;
Memoir of Susan Allibone;
Knight's Pictorial Half-Hours;
Rowdy Reckoners; The Mystic Circle;
Bullion's Practical Lessons in English Grammar.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 2, 1857.

Further Supplies of Books and Stationary.

THEODOSIA ERNEST, or The Heroine of Faith;
"Inquire within for anything you want to know";
Rifle, Axe and Saddle bags, by Milburn;
Household Mysteries, a Romance of Southern Life;
Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations,—cloth, sheep and half calf bindings;
Webster's Dictionaries, unabridged Quarto, Octavo, Family Pronouncing, Pocket, &c.—eight different editions. The Turner's Companion;
Jacobus' Notes on Matthew; School Books;
DUPLICATING IMPRESSION PAPER, &c., &c.

Just rec'd. E. J HALE & SON.

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he can be found at the Store of C. E. Leete, where he will be glad to see them.

J. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 8, 1857. 72-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

1500 BUS. CORN,
1000 Sacks Salt,
20 Bbls. Mulletts, (Oak,)

To arrive and for sale. W. P. ELLIOTT.

Oct. 22. 50-tf

WANTED,

A FEW likely servants,—men, boys and girls. The highest price will be paid by calling upon

J. H. ROBERTS.

Feb'y 9, 1857. 80tf

TURPENTINE AXES.

A GOOD lot for sale, by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Also a prime new two-horse Wagon, with iron axles.

Feb'y 4, 1857. 79tf

PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Oct. 22, 1856. 50tf

NOTICE.

WE hereby forbid any person from trespassing on any of our Lands known as the Kingsbury Lands, and we particularly forbid persons from chipping and tending the Turpentine Boxes. We will enforce the law in every instance of a trespass.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 6, 1857. 88tf

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!
POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

A RARE CHANCE!
The Furniture and Fixtures of the Fayetteville Hotel for sale.

THE subscribers having fully determined to sell the above named Property, now offer it to an enterprising man upon liberal terms.

This Hotel enjoys a large custom from the adjoining counties and from the travelling public, with a prospect of future increase. What it has done and is now doing can be seen by any one wishing to purchase referring to our books.

The situation of the building is such that it commands the greater part of the custom coming to and passing through this place.

For the amount of capital invested, there is no business that a person could engage in that would pay as well.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

Sept 11, 1856 38tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,
(LATE GREEN & WEAR.)
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B. All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by

R. D. GREEN.

August 25, 1856. 34-tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collar s

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. 34tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner.

Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders: Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials; and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

Anderson Street.

Nov. 5, 1856. 54-Y

Fire Insurance.

WE refer our readers to the annual statement of the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, which will be found in another column. This successful institution was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut in 1819, with a perpetual charter. Its capital is $500,000, and its accumulations exceed $800,000 more, making its entire assets over $1,300,000, invested as detailed in the statement referred to. These results indicate that during the period of nearly forty years since its organization, (without a single change of its chief officer,) its business has been conducted with judgment and prudence. It has been thus far successful in an eminent degree, discharging, as we are informed, all its obligations by the payment of about *ten million dollars* for losses, without asking a day's delay in any instance. It has had but little litigation, notwithstanding the immense number of transactions made. In order to attain as much *certainty* as possible in such a business as insurance, it has been the practice of the Company, for several years, at great labor, carefully to classify and arrange their risks into about fifty distinct classes, so as to ascertain the amount insured on each class, the amount of premiums received thereon, and the amount of losses upon each. This classification, extending over a long period, and covering property to a very large amount, furnishes reliable data, and presents a sound, substantial basis of actual experience, upon which to conduct its business. Insurance is not a matter of luck or chance, as many suppose; its hazards are ascertainable, and its principles are capable of being reduced to a system, the practical working and results of which are as certain as that of any other business. The Ætna Company, by adhering rigidly to its system, and placing its business upon a healthy basis, has obtained the confidence of the community to an extent surpassed by no other Company in the U. States, and has increased its business and its income from year to year with a steady growth. One great source of its security is the wide distribution of its risks—a policy which it pursues with great strictness—limiting the amount to be covered in each locality. By this course it has passed, with comparative impunity, through some of the most sweeping and destructive fires, which have swallowed up other companies less cautious in their business. It is a system like this, based upon experience, which gives stability and soundness to a company, and to the assured confidence and security.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED 1819. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital $500,000. Assets 1,307,903 42.

T. K. BRACE, President. E. G. RIPLEY, Vice President. T. A. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.—T. K. Brace, S. Tudor, J. Church, R. Buell, M. A. Tuttle, E. Flower, E. A. Bulkeley, R. Mather, E. G. Ripley, S. S. Ward, H. Z. Pratt, G. F. Davis, A. Dunham, D. Hillyer, T. A. Alexander, W. Keney.

ASSETS: JANUARY 1, 1857.

Cash in hand and in Phœnix Bank,			$93,733 80
Cash on special deposite in Hartford Bks,			226,125 00
Cash in Agents' hands, balances,			124,850 08
Money due, secured by mortgage,			6,751 05
Real estate, unencumbered,			47,665 01
Bills receivable,			20,169 98
72 Mortgage Bonds, 6 and 7 per cent.,			72,000 00
Income Bonds, 7 "			4,500 00
0 Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent.,			10,2?0 00
0 Hartford City Bonds, 6 "			10,000 00
Milwaukee City Bonds, 10 "			5,000 00
500 shares Hartford & N. Haven R. R. stk,			60,000 00
105	Hartford & Providence	ditto,	5,250 00
107	Boston & Worcester	ditto,	9,630 00
550	Connecticut River	ditto,	11,250 00
150	Connecticut River Co.	ditto,	1,250 00
950	Stafford Bank Stock,		5,150 00
150	Citizens' "	Waterbury,	5,150 00
136	Eagle "	Providence,	1,872 00
300	Phœnix "	Hartford,	32,400 00
200	Farm. & Mech. "	"	27,000 00
308	Exchange "	"	16,016 00
240	State "	"	31,200 00
100	City "	"	12,800 00
209	Bk Hf'd Co. "	"	10,600 00
50	Conn. River "	"	10,050 00
962	Hartford "	"	39,368 00
100	Charter Oak "	"	12,000 00
115	Mech. & Trad. "	Jersey City,	1,500 00
100	Merchants' Ex. "	New York,	10,800 00
200	North River "	"	10,500 00
800	Mechanics' "	"	23,400 00
150	Bk N. America "	"	16,200 00
200	Bank America "	"	23,000 00
200	" Republic "	"	24,400 00
100	" Commonwealth Stk "	"	10,200 00
180	" of New York, "	"	21,600 00
480	Broadway Bank Stock, "	"	15,600 00
100	People's "	"	11,000 00
200	Union "	"	23,600 00
400	Hanover "	"	10,000 00
448	Ocean "	"	11,907 00
400	Metropolitan "	"	22,000 00
18	Butchers' & Drovers' "	"	13,092 50
131	Importers' & Traders' "	"	21,600 00
130	Amer. Ex. Bk Stock, "	"	22,880 00
100	" " scrip, "	"	3,331 47
200	Merchants' "	"	27,265 00
450	Market "	"	16,500 00
128	City "	"	3,255 00
220	Nassau "	"	12,960 00
230	Manhattan Co. "	"	9,521 50
250	Phœnix "	"	5,700 00
125	" rights, "	"	200 00
100	U. S. Trust Co. Stock,		10,800 00
150	N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. Stk,		24,000 00
200	Ohio " " "		19,200 00
			$1,307,903 42

LIABILITIES:—Unsettled Claims not due, $166,609 15

☞ Agent of the above Company in Fayetteville, N. C., E. J. HALE.

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. McL. McKAY.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

THE undersigned has become proprietor of the above named springs. They are situated near the centre of Stokes county, N. C., in a high, healthy, mountainous region of country, within a short distance of Dan River, the Cascade, and "The Torys' Den," a very noted place in the revolutionary war. They also command a fine view of the Blue Ridge, Pilot Mountain, and Sauratown Mountains. The roads leading to the Springs have lately been greatly improved, so that they are now easily accessible to the travelling public, and during the summer season a stage from Salem will run regularly to the Springs to convey passengers. The proprietor has been at great expense in furnishing and refitting the buildings and improving the grounds, and he pledges himself to spare no pains, to render comfortable and pleasant all persons who may visit the Springs, whether for health or pleasure. The mineral waters of these Springs have been pronounced by competent judges to be equal to any in the United States. The season will open on the first of June next.

RATES OF FARE.

Single persons per day,	$1 50
" " " week,	9 00
" " " month,	30 00
Children and servants half price.	
Single horse per day,	$0 75
" " " week,	5 00
" " " month,	18 00

PYLADES SMALLWOOD.

Piedmont Springs, March 1857. 92-*tf18

☞ We are requested to announce MARTIN V. TERRY, as a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Richmond, at the ensuing election in August next.

March 17. 93*te

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers that he is now receiving his

Spring and Summer Stock,
Consisting of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Straw Hats, Bonnets, and Fancy Goods; besides
Hardware, Groceries and Crockery.

S. W ERRANT.

Lumberton, N. C., April 1. 96-*2m

MOUNT VERNON MINERAL SPRINGS
CHATHAM CO., N. C.

THE subscriber having leased the above property for the present year; would notify the public that he will endeavor to accommodate persons who may wish to visit the Springs during the present season.

THOS. S. YARBE.

Goldston P. O., May 15. 99-3m

$125 REWARD

RANAWAY, or was decoyed off from the subscriber, on the 14th of May, 1857, a Negro boy named ISAM; said boy is about 15 years old, weighs about 125 or 130 pounds, he is dark complected, full faced and well built. I will pay Twenty-five Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me, confinement in any jail, so that I get him, and $100 for proof sufficient to convict any person of having harbored him or assisted him off.

Address me at Buffalo, Moore county, N. C.

H. J. DENNY.

May 16, 1857. 99*

Valuable Hotel Property in Oxford for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known establishment known as the

"OXFORD HOTEL,"

Immediately opposite the Court House. For the beauty of situation, and the custom derived from the visitors to the beautiful village of Oxford, renders this a most desirable property for any one wishing to keep a good house.

Bids for the above-named property will be received until the 24th of June, and if not disposed of prior to that time it will be offered at public auction on most liberal terms.

R. N. HENDON.

Oxford, N. C., May 9. 97-td

SOUTH LOWELL MALE ACADEMY,
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION will commence on the 1st of 1857. The Principal, Joseph H. Separk, is an Honor-Graduate of Hampden Sidney College, and has been singularly successful as a Teacher. He will be aided by an Assistant engaged for the year. Students coming by Rail Road will take the cars at Durham's or Hillsboro', on entering Road, and come direct to the Academy. Tuition is lower than at any other Institution of its grade in North Carolina.

For Catalogues and Circulars of Terms apply to the Principal, at South Lowell P. O., Orange county, N. C.

May 20, 1857. 99-3m

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by A. Boyd, we will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the residence of the said Boyd, on THURSDAY THE 9th DAY OF JUNE NEXT, the following Valuable Property, viz:

9 Likely Young Negroes,

And among them two young and valuable Negroes who are competent to do any sort of Farm work, whether it be shoeing horses, hoeing waggons, or using the plows. For the last two years they have been employed in keeping up the repairs of a large Saw and Grist Mill. Two other likely young Boys, one a Cripple with four Children.

Also, a valuable portable Steam Saw Mill, of 25 horse power, which drives two large Circular Saws, which can cut twelve or fifteen thousand feet of lumber a day. The engine, saws and machinery as well as all the fixtures thereto belonging, from recent repairs are in excellent order.

Also, the following

TRACTS OF LAND:

The Home tract, on which the said D. A. Boyd lives, containing 830 acres, some hundred and fifty acres of which is in a fair state of cultivation, and the balance is well timbered with oak and pine. The situation is healthy and convenient of access—the Plank Road running directly through the land—and within fifty yards of the dwelling house. In the vicinity are good schools, and the community is remarkable for its sobriety, public spirit and general intelligence. It is a fine situation for a public house.

A very valuable tract of Land in Montgomery county, on Little River, in the immediate vicinity of McRae's Cotton Factory, and within five miles of the town of Troy. There are in this tract 1400 acres, every acre of which is well timbered with long leaf pine. On the River is a Corn, Flour, and Saw Mill, all of which is now in excellent order, having been quite recently thoroughly repaired. The repairs of the Flour Mill is surpassed by no mill in the country for the manufacture of market Flour. The water power is never-failing, and the custom is good. On the premises is a new, commodious dwelling house, with all the necessary out-houses, consisting of barn, stables, carriage house, cribs, &c. A stock farm sufficient to work some dozen hands, can also be supplied. The lands can be seen on application to A. Boyd, who is now the manager of the mills.

4 entries of Land, containing some 400 acres, which is in Montgomery county, and well timbered.

Three tracts of Land containing 325 acres, lying immediately on the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road, five miles west of Blue's Bridge, and known as the McLeod lands.

One-sixth of a ten thousand five hundred and forty-two acre survey, lying on Naked and Brown Creeks, and on both sides of the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road, and granted to John McRae. This land is valuable for its turpentine and timber, which is almost inexhaustible, and is supposed to be on the immediate line of the Cheraw and Coal Fields Rail Road, now in contemplation.

In addition to the above property, we will sell 142 shares of Stock in the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road Company; 1 full set of Blacksmith's Tools; 12 Wagons, among them some large new road waggons and 2 large timber wagons with iron axles; 7 one-horse Carts; all the Road tools, consisting of plows, spades, scrapers, &c.; all the Plantation t